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THE MUSE.

From the Louisville Journal.

THERE'S NO ONE ELSE LIKE THEE.

There is no other voice like thine,
No other form as light and fair;
Thou art a gentle creature, so divine
That thou should'st dwell where angels are.
I know there cannot be on earth,
Of all its beauties, one to me
So full of loveliness and worth;
Ah no! there's no one else like thee!

Thou art in all my brightest dreams—
Thy image with me everywhere;
I go to mute by childhood's streams,
Oh, dear old days, and find thee there.
I never view a pleasant scene,
Or lovely flower, but I can see,
While gazing on their charms serene—
How true—there's no one else like thee!

I've looked up to the starry skies,
And wondered if those worlds of light
Contained a being I could prize
Like thee, or one as pure and bright.
And always something strange replied
Within my heart there could not be:
Thou art alone in all my pride;
My love! there's no one else like thee!

I've gazed on many a beaming face,
Where youth, and wit, and beauty shone!
But never saw such modest grace
As seems to dwell in thine alone.
Though other eyes may be as bright,
And other hearts as pure and free,
Thou art like the morning light—
Laura! there's no one else like thee!

Oh! I have been a boy, and sought
In golden hopes and dreams, for one
With whom to share each little thought—
One I could love and call my own;
And now, when thou art by my side,
I see in fond reality,
More than I sought to be my bride:
My own! there's no one else like thee!

From the Ladies Companion.

Arnold, Or, the British Spy.

A TALE OF TREACHERY.

BY PROFESSOR J. H. INGRAHAM.

CHAPTER IV.

About three o'clock the following afternoon, a sloop of war got under weigh in the harbor of New York, and spreading sail after sail, stood boldly up the Hudson. As night approached she entered the Highlands and came to anchor off Verplank's Point and within range of an American battery thrown up on the head land.

Her progress up the river had been watched by spectators on shore with apprehension not unmingled with curiosity. But as she stood standing on her course without manifesting any hostile purpose or opening a treaty with Washington, she was suffered to pass the several batteries that lined the shore without being fired into.

After she had swung round to her anchor, and her sails were furled and a double watch set, two gentlemen came on deck, from which with night glasses, they began carefully to reconnoitre the land. One of them was in the uniform of an English Naval Captain, and was the commander of the yes sel. The other was a handsome young man with noble features, a manly and elegant person, refined by an air of grace and high breeding. He was dressed as a British officer, and his bearing was marked by the frankness of the soldier tempered with the courtesy of an accomplished gentleman.—While his companion constantly kept the glass to his eye, in the direction of the western shore, he paced the deck with an impatient step. At length he paused for an instant to glance landward, and exclaimed in an impatient tone:

'No Boat yet, Captain? The night is advancing.'

'Nothing in sight but a brace of rebel barges, that are lying off and on, to prevent us communicating with the shore. They suspect us strongly of being here on mischief, and the good dames inland, doubtless tremble for their poultry and dairies.'

'A boat!' cried the young officer, who while the Captain was speaking, had placed the glass to his eye. 'It is putting towards the ship, Ah by Heaven! all is lost! The guard boat has challenged and detained it! No they are permitted to pass, and are rapidly approaching. It must be him we seek, I wil receive him in your state-room Sutherland. I have some papers to prepare beforehand, and I will leave to you the honor of ushering the gentleman below.'

The officer had left the deck but a few minutes, when the watch on the forecastle suddenly sung out in a rough voice, 'Boat ahoy!'

'Hulloa' was the distant reply, in a voice equally hoarse.

'What boat is that?'

'Ferry-boat!'

'Is this the way you come athwart His Majesty's hawser!' growled the officer of the watch.

'Order that boat long side!' said the Captain advancing to the gangway.

'Ay, ay, sir.'

The boat was pulled alertly along side, and a man stepped from her and ascended the side.

'Which is Mr. John Anderson,' he asked in a bold swaggering manner.

'If you have business with any one on board the Vulture, you bear some token from him you came from?' said the Captain half interrogating.

'West Point,' said the man in a subdued tone.

'Tis right: Follow me below.'

'Where is Gen.———, the principal!' exclaimed the young officer, on seeing a rough gigantic fellow, enter the cabin behind his friend.

'On shore,' said Smithson, gruffly, 'and bade me give you this letter, if you be Mr. John Anderson.'

'Give it me!' he said; taking it from his hesitating hold and tearing it open. 'This will be delivered to you,' he read, 'by Smithson, who will take you to a retired place on shore, where, with perfect safety to yourself, we can confer together on the matters touching your mission to the Highlands. GUSTAVUS.'

'Leave the ship! By ———no. Andre' said the Captain: I allow no soul on board the Vulture to put foot on rebel soil. If this General wants to see you, he must come here.'

'That he was to meet me on board, I certainly understood from his letter to Sir Henry,' said Andre, 'but if he fears to trust his person with us, I see no alternative but to do as he desires.'

'Not if Henry Sutherland can help it shall you have any thing to do with his opposition. If you are caught on shore, they'll hang you as sure as the devil. No, no.—'Twill never do, my dear boy. Never! If he wants to see you let him come and see you here.'

'My dear Sutherland, the advantages in this matter are not his but ours, and we must not calculate risks in securing them, so vast and important as they are to his Majesty's arms. My own life is nothing weighed against the value of West Point. But there is no need of sacrificing life. There is no danger under cover of night, of going on shore and meeting this man, an hour's time will suffice for the interview, and I shall be on board again by two hours before day break.'

'Major Andre, I'll be —— if you do!'

'Not a word Sutherland, said the officer playfully, this project must not be given up at a time when it is about to be crowned with success—the hour has arrived when the fruits of our long pending negociation may be gathered—when the hopes of General Clinton may be realized—when the reward for which we have so long toiled may be reaped. Fanciful apprehensions ought to have no weight with me now; nothing, life itself would not make me waver.—Every thing depends on me this night. I will go on shore and meet Arnold. I see no great risk in it, and what there is, I cheerfully encounter for the sake of the object I have in view.'

'Well, do as you will, Andre. I have no power to control your movements, my orders being to afford you every means of achieving successful by your object. If you must go,— go, and God bless you! but I fear evil will come of it.'

CHAPTER V.

Shortly afterwards, enveloped in a blue great coat, which entirely hid his uniform, Andre went over the side into the boat, accompanied by Smithson, and in a few moments they were lost to the eyes of those on deck in the dark shadows of the shore—In the boat was a negro, who, with Smithson pulled actively toward the land, and in a quarter of an hour after leaving the little skiff shot into a narrow inlet, shrouded by the beetling cliffs, in impenetrable gloom. Andre instinctively laid his hand on his pistols and assumed an attitude of caution and defence. The oars were laid aside as they entered the creek, and the men drew the boat some distance inland under the branches of the overhanging trees. At length they ceased their exertions.

'We must be near the spot now, Sambo. Open the whites of your eyes and look sharp about you.'

''Tis so goramity dark massa Jack, nigger no see one debil but. Dis look werry like de place, nebberdeless. Chow! hear dat bull frog close here, massa Jack? I hearn him here when we left? Ki! 'tis jis de place for sartin sure.'

'Boat, there!' said a low voice from a short distance off.

'Boat it is!' answered Smithson.

'He is here.'

An exclamation of satisfaction was uttered; a heavy footstep hastily approached and the indistinct figure of a man appeared on the bank. The next instant a dark lantern was sprung by him, and a bright light shone into the boat, exposing the occupant, while the individual behind it remained invisible.

'You are welcome, Sir,' said the stranger, after a moment's survey of the party. 'Smithson you will remain in charge of the boat and take it round to where I have directed you to meet us.'

The British officer now landed. The greeting between the two persons was marked, by haughtiness on one part, and fawning courtesy on the other. The words of the Englishman, in exchanging salutations, were few and *brief*. The other, who was a stout gentlemanly looking man, with a decided military air without noticing his manner passed his arm through his, and led by the light of the lantern a few yards from the boat to the forest path, in which stood two saddled horses, tied to a tree.

'You will mount one of those horses, if you please, Sir,' said the stranger, who, it is perhaps unnecessary to say, was General Arnold.

'How mean you, General Arnold?' demanded Andre, in surprise: 'is not our interview to take place here?'

'So far as conversation goes it might, Sir. But I have a portion of correspondence, several important documents, plans of fortifications, and other papers necessary to our purpose to exhibit to you. For these we must have lights and the privacy of a room.

'Well.'

'A short distance from this place is a retired house, tenanted by Smithson. He is away, and there we shall be private. I have brought these horses that we may ride thither.'

After hesitating an instant, the young Englishman, as if determined to risk every thing to effect the object of his mission, said abruptly, 'mount, Sir, I attend you.'

For a few moments they threaded the forest-path, and then emerged into a high road where their way, from the absence of trees, became lighter. They rode forward in silence, for neither (the one probably from contempt, the other from shame at the degrading part he was playing) felt disposed to converse, except on the topic that had brought two such opposite spirits in contact, and this had been mutually deferred until their arrival at the place of their distination. Suddenly the dark meditations of Arnold, and the pleasing recollections of England, with which the light-hearted Andre was beguiling the way, were interrupted by the stern challenge of a sentinel, a few yards in advance. Andre looked up and saw that they were just entering a small village.

'Friends!' replied Arnold.

'Advance and give the countersign.'

'*Congress.*'

'Pass, friends.'

All this passed like a dream to Andre's senses. In an instant, however he realized the full extent of his danger, reigned in his horse and half turned to fly. Arnold's hand was instantly laid on his bridle. 'This is no time to waver, ride on with me. There is no danger to a cold head and resolute spirit.'

The words were spoken in a low hurried tone close to Andre's ear. A moment's reflection convinced him that his only alternative now was to meet the emergencies of his situation with coolness and presence of mind. He therefore rode on, simply saying, in a tone of calm and dignified *reproof*.—'You did not tell me Sir, that you were about to conduct me within the American line, else I should have insisted on coming to terms with you where we landed, and not so imprudently risked my liberty and perhaps my life.

'I presume you placed that confidence in my honor, Major Andre, which have rendered such an intimation gratuitous. With a passport signed by me, you are aware that you can return whenever you please.'

Andre said nothing, but the curl of his lip at the mention of 'honor,' would have conveyed more to his companion, had it been light enough for him to to have seen the expression of his features, than a volume of verbal replies.

In a few moments afterwards they arrived at a low farm house with a paling running along the front. As they dismounted they were startled by the heavy cannonading from the river, but some distance below.

'We are detected,' exclaimed Arnold, 'that firing is at the Vulture.'

The two gentlemen hastily ascended the steps of the portico, and looked southward. A league below (for that distance had Arnold led Andre from his ship) they saw the Vulture apparently wrapped in flames, from the blaze of incessant discharges of artillery, both from the shore and her own decks.—From the batteries of Verplank's Point, they beheld a long line of guns belching forth fire, the glare of which illuminated land and water far and wide, while by the light of her own guns they distinguished every spar and rope as distinctly as at noon-day.

'Good God! all is discovered—all is lost!' cried Arnold. 'To horse!'

'Hold!' said Andre, laying his hand on his arm, 'you need fear nothing. The Americans think the sloop lies too near the shore for their good, and are firing to compel her to change her position. See, she is already making sail.'

For a quarter of an hour longer they anxiously watched the movements of the vessel which, after returning the fire of the Americans by a few broadsides, got under weigh, and still visible by the blaze from the guns on shore slowly dropped down the river, and came to anchor some distance below, and beyond the reach of the batteries. Satisfied that his conjectures as to the cause of the firing were correct, he turned to Arnold, and said, 'It will only be a longer pull back for that black bearded esquire of yours, General Arnold, with a little unwelcome day light to help him, too, I fear unless we can briefly despatch our business.'

[*To be Continued.*]

FOR THE SENTINEL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VINDICATION.

[CONTINUED.]

Having now waded through the extraneous matter with which Mr. Williams has encumbered his introductory communication, I now come to the *specifications*, which the true issue involves. The grounds of my dissent from the report, and Mr. Williams has furnished me a most admirable text with which to introduce the subject. By the by, he seems to have conceived the idea that I have somewhere compared him with Beckwith, and then, like a churlish boy, takes his revenge by calling me hard names, and telling me that "Beckwith is as good as I am." Now this is naughty. He should not "let such angry passions rise"—especially when I stated *distinctly*, that "I did not deem him by any means, as culpable as Beckwith.—But to the *text:*

Mr. Williams, after having boasted much of his zeal and promptness in arresting Beckwith, as to the truth of which we shall by and by see, says: "yet the *unworthy thought* was conceived by him (me) and others, of *exciting* a *suspicion* that there had been *some degree* of *remissness* in not detecting his misconduct. To the consummation of this *contemptible plot*, so unbecoming the station he filled, the best energies of this Senator were directed for a length of time, as the numerous interrogatories on the files of the committee in his hand-writing will abundantly prove."

However well satisfied Mr. Williams may be of the correctness of the opinion he has here expressed as to the duties of a representative, as well as his own, I think he cannot presume on the justification of his readers. My dissent from the report of the committee *upon this point* was as follows: "Believing that the testimony not only does not justify such a conclusion, but on the contrary shows him highly culpable for not heeding the information given him of Beckwith's rascality long before he did." Evidently, fully conscious that he cannot avoid conviction upon this charge, he seeks "to break its force by denouncing it as "frivolous," "unworthy," and "contemptible." Yes, a "contemptible plot" 'the unworthy thought' of *exciting* "*suspicion*, that there had been *some degree* of remissness in not sooner detecting his misconduct."

Now as to my motives in pressing an invitation of this matter I humbly conceive that the magnitude of Beckwith's offences—the length of time they were practised, and the degree of information of which Mr. Williams was put into possession, *as proved before the committee*, will be acknowledged as a much more just criterion by which to decide than the opinions and insinuations of Mr. Williams, by which he will avoid responsibility, by detracting from their importance and the honesty of the motives with which that testimony was elicited.

Indeed, Mr. Williams himself, as to the *magnitude* of Beckwith's misconduct, seems in *his own testimony*, to have entertained very different opinions from those he expresses when it suits his purposes to attribute improper motives to me. In his answer to interrogatories Nos. 15 and 16, he admits that the measurement and re-estimate of the Graham bridge by Messrs. Patterson and Sprague "showed *without any doubt*, that he had over-estimated that work about 13.000 dollars." In his answer to No. 24, he admits that 'some of the errors and misconduct charged against Beckwith by Wm. Hendricks and J. H. Hendricks in letters to him as early as August and September, 1838, were afterwards *proved to have been true.*' And 'also of his being arbitrary and overbearing to contractors.' He also admits that 'Beckwith was guilty of *gross frauds*,' and that 'at the time when charges were made against him, (Beckwith) by Gov. Hendricks he was guilty of *great frauds against the State.*' This commentary of Mr. Williams himself upon his own views, as expressed above, is not very flattering to his reputation for candor.

I now turn to a detail of the *testimony* of other witnesses to show *what* 'degree of remissness," there was "in not sooner detecting his, (Beckwith's) misconduct;" and also, how much of the merit of the final detection and apprehension of Beckwith Mr. Williams is entitled to. *He* says that he "*himself was the first* to ascertain and expose the over-estimates of this engineer, by arresting him on a charge of (what? *trivial misconduct?*—NO!) a *penitentiary offence.*" But Mr. Patterson swears, after detailing Beckwith's conduct, that *he* and Mr. Sprague *first ascertained*, his over estimates. See his answer to interrogatory No. 3, as follows: "Sprague and myself then made an estimate of Graham bridge, and found that there had been an over estimate to the amount of *between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars. I informed Mr. Williams of those facts*, the next time that he came on the road, which was sometime in May, 1839. Immediately after the letting, (June 18) Mr. Williams requested Mr. Sprague and myself to make another estimate of the bridge, which we did, and made the result about the same as before; and the next morning after this last estimate Mr. Williams and Gov. Noble had Beckwith arrested.'

"James H. Hendricks was sworn. Interrogatory No 2.

"Did you ever have any difficulty (as a contractor) in getting money justly due you, &c?"

Answer. "I had in consequence of unjust estimates made by E. M. Beckwith resident engineer on the Madison and Indianapolis rail road."

Interrogatory No. 4. "Did you at any time make application to Jesse L. Williams, chief engineer, for redress?"

Answer. "In the winter of 1838, I think, I came to Indianapolis for the express purpose of trying to get Mr. Williams to measure our work; bringing with me such letters of introduction from J. F. D. Lanier, and Victor King, Esq'rs as I hoped would give Mr. Williams full confidence in my representations."

Interrogatory No. 6. "Did Mr. Williams fulfil his promises, if he made any, when you asked for redress?"

Answer. "He did not come to the work near so soon (by several months I believe) as he promised, and then did not measure our work, which we urgently requested him to do; but had the same engineer, Beckwith, of whose measurements we complained, make out a profile, to satisfy us, at which my father (witness' partner) would not look, pointing to Beckwith who was present, and telling Mr. Williams in substance as follows: "Nothing honest can come from that young man, and that the profile was nothing but a picture to deceive."

This same profile was subsequently proved to be false. Here then at least a year before Beckwith's arrest, Mr. Williams was in the clearest manner forewarned of his dishonesty—he was 'urgently requested' while on the ground to settle this already long standing difficulty by measuring the work, which he did not do, but outraged as well the rights as the forbearance of the contractors, by again thrusting upon them the false estimates of the infamous Beckwith! And how does he attempt to avoid responsibility, for this most "culpable" inattention to "Beckwith's rascality,' and overweaning confidence in his 'professional integrity?'—Why, as he has not yet entirely *used up* my letter of the 29th January, I will show how he attempted to do this: First, by a quotation from that letter, which is precisely in point, and when written had reference to this same transaction; and secondly, by a quotation from *the testimony*, which more than sanctions the quotation from the letter. Here is the quotation from the letter:

"If during the progress of the investigation any *manifest dereliction* of duty was about to be *proved home upon him*, he always had at hand a detachment of his "Swiss guards" to swear it was no part of the duties of a Chief Engineer to draw his gloves and soil his imperial fingers by the vulgar contact of instruments in their application to any practical purpose."

Here is the quotation from *the testimony*; and what is more *precise copies* of the following interrogatory, were (by *mere accident* I suppose, and not by any "packed arrangement," no! no!) put to *several witnesses* by Mr. Williams.

"State whether Mr. Williams, the Chief Engineer, ever levelled the ground at the hill; *and was it his duty* as Chief Engineer, to lay out such work, or were his duties of a general nature?"

Answer. "Mr. Williams never took any levels or other notes on the line, requiring the use of instruments, of which I have any knowledge, neither is it customary for Chief Engineers, to take such notes; their duties being confined to directing the general observations of the work, finishing the plans, &c. &c." This testimony proves another statement in my letter of January, to wit: "that he was in the habit of measuring every thing by his own *great self.*" It is justify ing his *neglect of duty* by pleading *his own precedent.*

But to proceed with the testimony of Jas. H. Hendricks.

Interrogatory No. 7. "Did you ever lay such statements before Mr. Williams or John Woodburn, as you thought ought to, and would be the means of removing Beckwith, *long prior* to the time his rascality was exposed?"

Answer. "We did; and ask the liberty of reading to the committee a copy of a letter I wrote to Mr. Williams as early as 9th Aug. 1838; also a copy of one written by William Hendricks, Sen., on 6th September, 1838."

Let it be borne in mind that neither of the writers of these letters was the Mr. Abram Hendricks, whom Mr. Williams has taken so much pains to prove was 'prejudiced against him.' The one from which I am now quoting is from James H. and the other one referred to is from William Hendricks, Sen., Ex-Gov. of the State of Indiana.

This letter of the 9th August, commences "Mr. Williams:—Dear Sir: Mr. Morris has been here measuring our section, and had necessarily to be confined to, and governed by the notes &c. *furnished him by Beckwith.*" After thus showing that *Beckwith* after all, *must needs* be the principal instrument relied on, on all occasions; and then proceeding to point out the facts relative to Beckwith's operations, and his *modus operandi*, he adds, "These facts alone ought, as we suppose, to be sufficient to condemn Beckwith as a professional man, and to cause his *dismission* from the line at any rate, if not from the *service of the State.*"

"But there are almost *daily developements* making of inaccuracies and errors which ought to *seal his fate* as a professional man."

After calling Mr. Williams' attention to *the profile*, and other documentary evidence connected therewith he says: "we *distinctly charge* against Beckwith, that the relative position of the side stakes on the summit are *falsely noted*, in such a way as to do great injustice to the contractors," and then after specifying the manner in which they were noted, he adds: "The error was so obvious to the eye, after a thorough investigation of *the profile* which we have made since the departure of Morris, (sundry developements prompted us thereto) that we were induced to level and measure, which was done by Mr. Collins, the surveyor of this city, a man at least, as we suppose, as well qualified to do it as Beckwith. *To a copy of his results* as certified by him herewith, *we beg leave to refer you.* You will see that the error is glaring and gross—that it is admitted by the engineers themselves, with a confession that they are unable to explain it, and that the whole profile is wrong across the summit of the hill. Now, how can the contractor, *yourself*, the board, or the public, *feel any confidence* in any portion of his work hereafter? In view of these things, we think it reasonable that we should ask, *which we do*, and even *beseech you* to remove him, or cause him to be removed from the line."

After further specifically pointing out additional evidences of inaccuracy, he adds: "This we will establish by many witnesses, as well as the other *glaring falsehoods* in connection. We think that now there is an insupportable evil, plainly represented to you, in this case, and we hope you will devise a remedy, which in addition to removing the cause of the evil, will do the contractors justice."

The following extracts are from the letter above referred to from ex-governor Hendricks, to Mr. Williams, of Sep. 6 1838.

"Dear Sir, I regret that you have not had leisure ere now, to attend to the item of business connected with the second Section of the Madison and Lafayette railroad. Pressing as was the necessity which led to the visit and measurement of Mr. Morris, that necessity is still stronger since that time."

Speaking of some of Beckwith's estimates he says: "They show indeed, their own fallacy, for in their last there is allowed but 840 yds. of excavation, and 3675, or thereabouts of embankment, where it is a well known fact, that all the embankment was made from the material in the same month excavated." After calling Mr. Williams' attention to the foregoing letter of August 9th he adds. "The conduct of the Engineers is intolerable: they are now evidently acting in a spirit of revenge against the contractor for, and on account of his disclosures against them." After some further details of Beckwith's operations, he continues:

"I again ask, in behalf of the contractors the removal of Beckwith; and your attention to the case generally. This attention, you now owe to Morris, as well as to the contractors and the State."

After stating that the contractor Hendricks had got much the hardest part of his job *done*, and several other specific reasons for his conclusion, as to Beckwith's motives, he concluded: "Hence the anxiety to get the job out of the contractor's hands, and into the hands of some favorite. It is a matter of great importance to the contractor. I make this request somewhat pressing, because your letters heretofore remained unanswered."

The following extracts, are taken from the answer of Governor Hendricks to interrogatories No. 2 and 3.

After stating, that in the spring of 1839, among other details of Beckwith's conduct, he had been informed that "he had given false estimates to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, or thereabouts, on the Graham bridge, and that there were cavities in the abutments where a horse and cart might be backed in without touching the walls, and that these had been estimated as solid work," Gov. Hendricks says:

"I met Gov. Wallace some short time afterwards at Bloominton and told him these things, requesting him to tell them to Gov. Noble, and Williams, and give them my opinion that Beckwith was an unworthy public servant, that these things could not remain hid under a bushel, &c. The same spring Gov. Wallace came to Madison, and I asked him if he had mentioned the statements I had given him at Bloomington, on his return to Indianapolis, to Gov. Noble, and Mr. Williams, as I had requested. He told me had, and that one of them, I think Mr. Williams, had remarked, that I was prejudiced against Beckwith, and could not, or would not do him justice," &c.

"I was satisfied of the bad character and faithlessness of Beckwith, I think from the spring or summer of 1838, and I believe that it was during that summer, that I communicated such opinons to the Board of Internal Improvement, in this place; but the fact were not so tangible and certain, as they afterwards became. I afterwards wrote a letter to Mr. Williams, a copy of which you have, [the one above referred to of Sep. 9. 1838] telling him that acts and evidences of his improprieties were accumulating, and requesting his dismissal. During the session of the Legislature, I think in December, 1838, in a conversation with Mr. Williams I again urged his dismissal."

As the result of all this, Mr. Hendricks concludes, "Mr. Woodburn and Williams, both seemed to think him honest, and improving in the knowledge of his duties; and after the work progressed a while, they appeared to think, they could not well get along without him."

These pressing remonstrances against Beckwith, and solicitations for his removal, accompanied with specifications and proof of his misconduct, the reader will perceive were urged upon Mr. Williams, for nearly one year, before he was arrested. Which was not done till the 27th of June 1839. It also appears from the following current testimony that Beckwith had been in the full career of his infamous frauds, during at least the same length of time. Yet Mr. Williams was perversely, if it be true that he was ignorant of Beckwith's villainies, yes, perversely blind, to them all.

"A. F. Morrison was sworn. Interrogatory No. 12." "How long had Beckwith been engaged in receiving bribes for false fraudulent estimates, before detection, &c?"

"Answer. In the case of the State of Indiana vs. Carnahan, tried in the Marion Circuit Court, it was proven that said Beckwith had for several months made fraudulent estimates, for as much as, or more than one year. His rascality was discovered by some of the contractors and other engineers suspecting that the work done, and exhibited to view was too insignificant to warrant such payments, &c."

The following testimony of John Woodburn, Commissioner on the Madison road, will also aid the public somewhat in determining as to the magnitude of Beckwith's frauds

"Interrogatory No. 10. What frauds were perpetrated on the State by said Beckwith during his continuance in office?"

"Answer. I have no knowledge that any frauds were perpetrated by Beckwith, but have been informed and have good reason to believe, that such has been the case to an amount exceeding twenty thousand dollars."

Mr. Woodburn was Acting Commissioner on that work, and doubtless his information, on this subject was very nearly correct

E. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

From Hill's Monthly Visiter.

LET THE FARMER BE HEARD

The following preambles and resolutions, as a moral to be passed by *farmers*, as resolutions for the protection of commerce and manufactures by those engaged in such pursuits—will serve to add to that pile of proof amounting to demonstration, that a higher tariff intended for protection than the legitimate wants of the government require for revenue, injuring all interests in the general scale can be of little essential benefit to any interest. The resolutions were passed at a meeting of farmers in Massachusetts:

WHEREAS, the general happiness and prosperity of the United States must ever be intimately connected with the condition of our agriculture—and whereas, three fourths of our whole rapidly increasing population must and ever will depend on the products and profits of the farmer for the supply of their physical wants, and the means of moral, religious, and intellectual improvement;

AND WHEREAS, Congress has given bounties on the fisheries to make them a nursery of seamen, and has given none on agriculture, which is the nursery of freemen—has appropriated millions annually to protect commerce, and has given nothing to agriculture, the oasis of commerce—has protected manufactures with a heavy tariff, and left agriculture, which consumes their fabrics, to protect herself.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government not to extend protection and encouragement to manufactures and commerce, unless she adopts a like policy towards the great agricultural interests of the country.

Resolved, That the protective system, as at present established, is manifestly unjust to the agriculturists of the country, imposing upon them three-fourths of the tariff duties, as consumers, without affording them any adequate consideration for the payment of their tariff taxes.

Resolved, That, if the manufacturer is to receive a protective duty, so should also the American seed-grower, who, in consequence of the importation of foreign seeds into the U. S. is obliged to abandon this profitable branch of industry.

Resolved, That the business of wool growing has become unprofitable, and cannot safely be followed by our farmers under the provisions of the present tariff, which admits all kinds of wool of less value than eight cents per pound, at the place from whence it is imported, duty free, of such qualities as come in great competition with our wool of coarser quality. Therefore,

Resolved, That it will be the imperative duty of the American farmer to protest against a tariff to protect the manufacturers, if nothing more be done to protect this important business from foreign competition.

Resolved, That the present tariff is partial and unequal to farmers, wherein it provides that the duties on rail road iron shall be refunded when the rails are actually laid, and does not provide that the duties on the scythe and the sickle shall be refunded to the farmer when he shall have applied them to the grain.

AND WHEREAS, large quantities of potatoes, grain, butter, cheese, pork, wool, hides and other articles are annually imported from foreign countries into the U. States. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is not the interest or the duty of the farmers to submit to be taxed, to build up commerce and manufactures, unless they also can be protected in the full enjoyment of the home market for all our great agricultural staples.

ADVANTAGES OF CONVERSATION.—Conversation calls out into light, what has been lodged in all the recesses and secret chambers of the soul. By occasional hints and incidents, it brings old useful notions into remembrance; it unfolds and displays the hidden treasures of knowledge with which reading, observation and study, have before furnished the mind. By mutual discourse the soul is awakend and allured to bring forth its hoards of knowledge, and it learns how to render them most useful to mankind. A man of vast reading, without conversation, is like a miser who lives only for himself.

A NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT LAMP.—A Mr. Carr of Buffalo, N. Y. has recently invented and obtained a patent for, a very valuable and useful lamp. We have been using them for several weeks, and can, therefore, speak confidently in relation to the perfection and utility of the said lamp. They give a good, pleasant, clear light, and every way inoffensive. We burn lard, and other concrete substances in them with perfect success. A wire or circulating tube communicates with the chamber of the lamp by which means the lard is kept in a liquid state. Cotton flannel or the common candle wicking are used for wick. The lamps are made of Britannia—they are handsome, and if kept polished, will look nearly as well as silver. But the cost of light is the most essential question; suffice it then, to say, that from actual use we know that more than one hundred per cent. may be saved by the use of CARR'S *Patent Lamp* instead of candles, or oil as commonly used.

Dayton Western Empire.

[Mr. Morgan Lewis of Fort Wayne has obtained the patent right for making Lard Lamps in Allen County, and will commence the manufacture next week. Those who study economy, and wish to have a good clear light, will doubtless av ail themselves of the opportunity afforded.]

'DEM'S' EM.'—A pious old negro while saying grace at the table not only used to ask a blessing on all he had upon his board, but would also petition to have some deficient dish supplied. One day it was known Cato was out of potatoes and suspecting he would pray for the same at dinner, a wag provided himself with a small measure of the *vegetables*, and stole under the *window*, near which stood the table of our colored christian. Soon Cato drew up a chair and commenced. 'O, massa Lord God! wilt dow in provident kindness condescend to bress ebery ting before us, and if persistent wid dine holy will, be please to stow upon us jist a few taters—and all de praise"———[Here the potatoes were dashed upon the table, breaking plates and upsetting the mustard pot.] "Dem's 'em, massa Lord!" said Cato looking up with surprise, "only just luff 'em down leetle easier next time!'

The Paixhan gun differs from a common 44, in having a very wide chamber; the metal is also very thick at the chamber. The bore at the muzzle is also larger than the bore of a 44 pounder, but this depends of course upon the size of the ball. The hollow shot range from 64 to 120 pounds, to fire which latter ball 10 lbs. of powder are necessary. A pound of powder is placed inside of the ball, a *fuse* is attached which will burn about 10 seconds the ball is then placed in the gun with the fuse turned from the powder. When it is fired, the flames enveloping the ball set fire to the fuse, which is intended to explode the ball, after it is buried in the object. Of the devastating effects of these missiles every one has heard.

An old gentleman of 84, having taken to the alter a young damsel of about 19, the clergyman said to him, "The font is at the other end of the church." "What do I want with the font," said the old gentleman." "Beg your pardon, said the clerical wit, "I thought you had brought this child to be christened."

A BUSTLE.—Alexander K——— and his blooming bride took up their abode at one of the fashionable hotels at Cincinnati. Mrs. K——— desirous of seeing the town one morning, wished her husband to accompany her on a stroll of discovery, and accordingly they sallied forth to astonish the natives by the splendor of their accoutrements. They found their way to a fashionable promenade which was crowded by the gay fashionables of the *Queen City*. As ill luck would have it, the rain began to patter down, and as no place of shelter was near, to preserve her bonnet Mrs. K——— gathered up her dress ane threw it over her head. Ill suppressed titters immediately *met her ears*; but knowing that her undress was white as the driven snow, she attributed the mirth to the false delicacy of those behind her, and she stepped off with an air as lofty as Fanny Elssler's. The mirth of those behind now became boisterous. At the request of her husband the lady stepped ahead of him, when lo, what a sight greeted his eyes! In flaming letters he read on his canvass truck cover, (which the lady had strung around her in the hurry of starting, in the absence of a better *bustle!*) "Alexander K———, of ———!!" The lady, having her thoughts occupied with other subjects, had forgotten the circumstance!

KEEPING EGGS.—Having tried many ways of preserving eggs, I have found the following to be the easiest, cheapest, surest and best: Take your crock, keg or barrel, according to the quantity you have, cover the bottom with half an inch of fine salt, and set your eggs in it close together on the *small end*: be very particular to put them *small end down*, for if put in any other position they will not keep as well and the yoke will adhere to the shell; sprinkle them over with salt so as to fill the interstices, and then put in another layer of eggs and cover with salt, and so on till your vessel is filled. Cover it over tight and put it where it will not freeze, and the eggs will keep perfectly fresh and good any desirable length of time. My family have kept them in this manner three years, and found them all as good as when laid down. I believe we have never had a bad egg since we commenced preserving them in this manner. The trouble is comparatively nothing, for when we have a dozen or so more than we wish to use, we put them in a cask and sprinkle them over with salt; and when at any future time we wish to take them out, they are accessible and the salt is uninjured. But mark! the eggs should be put down before they become stale, say within a week or ten days after they are laid.—*Cultivator.*

MECHANICS.—We see in the Albany Microscope a notice of a sermon preached in that city on Sunday evening, which abounded in noble sentiment. The preacher took a correct view of the relative dependencies and positions of the different classes of society. In noticing the dependence of one class upon another, he said:—'The large operator employs an hundred hands, and is dependent upon every one of them—the mechanic employs but *two*, and *they* are his own, and he knows how to use them!"

In contrasting the relative stations of the 'upper and lower *classes*,' as they are called, he demolishes the fancied superiority of the rich over the poor merely *because* they were rich, by the following illustration: 'The most important part of an edifice is not that which first meets the eye or makes the finest show—the foundations which are hidden from the sight are certainly more important than the ornamental cornice. And so it is in society. The humble and the working classes are at the bottom. Remove these busy ones, and the whole fabric would crumble into into indescribable ruin.' 'The king on his throne is dependent upon the humble and obscure farmer, the mechanic, the rough sailor upon the ocean, and, in fact upon all the busy bees of industry, for the luxuries and conveniences of the life he enjoys, and the station he occupies. His station depends upon the loyalty of his people and the fidelity of *his troops*.' 'Let the proud aristocrat who rolls along in his carriage, and who turns a northeast face upon the sons of poverty and toil, remember that it is upon them that he depends for his greatness, and that it is their industry which enables him to command the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life.'

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
$2,00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
$2,50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
$3,00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

☞All Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

☞Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than $1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

From the Louisville Journal.

THERE'S NO ONE ELSE LIKE THEE.

There is no other voice like thine,
No other form so light and fair;
Thou art a gentle creature, so divine
That thou should'st dwell where angels are.
I know there cannot be on earth,
Of all its beauties, one to me
So full of loveliness and worth;
Ah no! there's no one else like thee!

Thou art in all my brightest dreams—
Thy image with me everywhere;
I go to muse by childhood's streams,
Oh, dear old days, and God I bless there.
I never view a pleasant scene,
Or lovely flower, but I can see,
While gazing on their charms serene—
How true—there's no one else like thee!

I've looked up to the starry skies,
And wondered if those worlds of light
Contained a being I could prize
Like thee; or one as pure and bright.
And always something strange replied
Within my heart there could not be:
Thou art alone in all my pride;
My love! there's no one else like thee!

I've gazed on many a beaming face,
Where youth, and wit, and beauty shone!
But never saw such modest grace
As seems to dwell in thine alone.
Though other eyes may be as bright,
And other hearts as pure and free,
Thou art like the morning light—
Laura! there's no one else like thee!

Oh! I have been a boy, and sought
In golden hopes and dreams, for one
With whom to share each little thought—
One I could love and call my own;
And now, when thou art by my side,
I see in fond reality,
More than I sought to be my bride:
My own! there's no one else like thee!

From the Ladies Companion.

Arnold; Or, the British Spy

A TALE OF TREACHERY.

BY PROFESSOR J. H. INGRAHAM.

CHAPTER IV.

About three o'clock the following afternoon, a sloop of war got under weigh in the harbor of New York, and spreading sail after sail, stood boldly up the Hudson. As night approached she entered the Highlands and came to anchor off Verplank's Point and within range of an American battery thrown up on the head land.

Her progress up the river had been watched by spectators on shore with appprehension not unmingled with curiosity. But as she stood standing on her course without manifesting any hostile purpose or opening a treaty with Washington, she was suffered to pass the several batteries that lined the shore without being fired into.

After she had swung round to her anchor, and her sails were furled and a double watch set, two gentlemen came on deck, *from* which with night glasses, they began carefully to reconnoitre the land. One of them was in the uniform of an English Naval Captain, and was the commander of the vessel. The other was a handsome young man with noble features, a manly and elegant person, refined by an air of grace and high breeding. He was dressed as a British officer, and his bearing was marked by the frankness of the soldier tempered with the courtesy of an accomplished gentleman.—While his companion constantly kept the glass to his eye, in the direction of the western shore, he paced the deck with an impatient step. At length he paused for an instant to glance landward, and exclaimed in an impatient tone:

'No Boat yet, Captain! The night is advancing.'

'Nothing in sight but a brace of rebel barges, that are lying off and on, to prevent us communicating with the shore. They suspect us strongly of being here on mischief, and the good dames inland, doubtless trouble for their poultry and ducies.'

'A boat!' cried the young officer, who while the Captain was speaking, had placed the glass to his eye. 'It is putting towards the ship, Ah by Heaven! all is lost! The guard boat has challenged and detained it! No they are permitted to pass, and are rapidly approaching. It must be him we seek, I will receive him in your state-room Sutherland. I have some papers to prepare beforehand, and I will leave to you the honor of ushering the gentleman below.'

The officer had left the deck but a few minutes, when the watch on the forecastle suddenly sung out in a rough voice, 'Boat ahoy!'

'Hullos' was the distant reply, in a voice equally hoarse.

'What boat is that?'

'Ferry-boat!'

'Is this the way you come athwart His Majesty's hawser?' growled the officer of the watch.

'Order that boat long aside!' said the Captain advancing to the gangway.

'Ay, ay, sir.'

The boat was pulled slowly along side, and a man stepped from her and ascended the side.

'Which is Mr. John Anderson,' he asked in a bold swaggering manner.

'If you have business with any one on board the Vulture, you hear some token from him you came from!' said the Captain half interrogating.

'West Point,' said the man in a subdued tone.

''Tis right: Follow me below.'

'Where is Gen.——, the principal!' exclaimed the young officer, on seeing a rough gigantic fellow, enter the cabin behind his friend.

'On shore,' said Smithson, gruffly, 'and bade me give you this letter, if you be Mr. John Anderson.'

'Give it me!' he said; taking it from his hesitating hand and tearing it open. 'This will be delivered to you,' he read, 'by Smithson, who will take you to a retired place on shore, where, with perfect safety to yourself, we can confer together on the matters touching your mission to the Highlands. GUSTAVUS.'

'Leave the ship! By ——no, Andre' said the Captain: I allow no soul on board the Vulture to put foot on rebel soil. If this General wants to see you, he must come here.'

'That he was to meet me on board, I certainly understood from his letter to Sir Henry,' said Andre, 'but if he fears to trust his person with us, I see no alternative but to do as he desires.'

'Not if Henry Sutherland can help it shall you have any thing to do with his opposition. If you are caught on shore, they'll hang you as sure as the devil. No, no.—I'll never do, my dear boy. Never! If he wants to see you let him come and see you here.'

'My dear Sutherland, the advantages in this matter are not his but ours, and we must not calculate risks in securing them, so vast and important as they are to his Majesty's arms. My own life is nothing weighed against the value of West Point. But there is no need of sacrificing life. There is no danger under cover of night, of going on shore and meeting this man, an hour's time will suffice for the interview, and I shall be on board again by two hours before day break.'

'Major Andre, I'll be —— if you do!'

'Not a word Sutherland, said the officer playfully, this project must not be given up at a time when it is about to be crowned with success—the hour has arrived when the fruits of our long pending negociation may be gathered—when the hopes of General Clinton may be realized—when the reward for which we have so long toiled may be recruited. Fanciful apprehensions ought to have no weight with me now; nothing, life itself would not make me waver.—Every thing depends on me this night. I will go on shore and meet Arnold. I see no great risk in it, and what there is, I cheerfully encounter for the sake of the object I have in view.'

'Well, do as you will, Andre. I have no power to control your movements, my orders being to afford you every means of achieving successful by your object. If you must go,— go, and God bless you! but I fear evil will come of it.'

CHAPTER V.

Shortly afterwards, enveloped in a blue great coat, which entirely hid his uniform, Andre went over the side into the boat, accompanied by Smithson, and in a few moments they were lost to the eyes of those on deck: in the dark shadows of the shore—In the boat was a negro, who, with Smithson pulled actively toward the land, and in a quarter of an hour after leaving the little skiff shot into a narrow inlet, shrouded by the beetling cliffs, in impenetrable gloom. Andre instinctively laid his hand on his pistols and assumed an attitude of caution and defence. The oars were laid aside as they entered the creek, and the men drew the boat some distance inland under the branches of the overhanging trees. At length they ceased their exertions.

'We must be near the spot now, Sambo. Open the whites of your eyes and look sharp about you.'

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'He is here.'

An exclamation of satisfaction was uttered; a heavy footstep hastily approached and the indistinct figure of a man appeared on the bank. The next instant a dark lantern was sprung by him, and a bright light shone into the boat, exposing the occupant, while the individual behind it remained invisible.

'You are welcome, Sir,' said the stranger, after a moment's survey of the party. 'Smith, a on you will remain in charge of the boat and take it round to where I have directed you to meet us.'

The British officer now landed. The greeting between the two persons was marked, by haughtiness on one part, and fawning courtesy on the other. The words of the Englishman, in exchanging salutations, were few and *brief*. The other, who was a stout gentlemanly looking man, with a decided military air without noticing his manner passed his arm through his, and led by the light of the lantern a few yards from the boat to the forest path, in which stood two saddled horses, tied to a tree.

'You will mount one of those horses, if you please, Sir,' said the stranger, who, it is perhaps unnecessary to say, was General Arnold.

'How mean you, General Arnold?' demanded Andre, in surprise 'is not our interview to take place here?'

'So far as conversation goes it might, Sir. But I have a portion of correspondence, several important documents, plans of fortifications, and other papers necessary to our purpose to exhibit to you. For these we must have lights and the privacy of a room.

'Well.'

'A short distance from this place is a retired house, tenanted by Smithson. He is away, and there we shall be private. I have brought these horses that we may ride thither.'

After hesitating an instant, the young Englishman, as if determined to risk every thing to effect the object of his mission, said abruptly, 'mount, Sir, I attend you.'

For a few moments they threaded the forest-path, and then emerged into a high road where their way, from the absence of trees, became lighter. They rode forward in silence, for neither (the one probably from contempt, the other from shame at the degrading part he was playing) felt disposed to converse, except on the topic that had brought two such opposite spirits in contact, and this had been mutually deferred until their arrival at the place of their destination. Suddenly the dark meditations of Arnold, and the pleasing recollections of England, with which the light-hearted Andre was beguiling the way, were interrupted by the stern challenge of a sentinel, a few yards in advance. Andre looked up and saw that they were just entering a small village.

'Friends!' replied Arnold.

'Advance and give the countersign.'

'Congress.'

'Pass, friends.'

All this passed like a dream to Andre's senses. In an instant, however he realized the full extent of his danger, reigned in his horse and half turned to fly. Arnold's hand was instantly laid on his bridle. 'This is no time to waver, ride on with me. There is no danger to a cold head and resolute spirit.'

The words were spoken in a low hurried tone close to Andre's ear. A moment's reflection convinced him that his only alternative now was to meet the emergencies of his situation with coolness and presence of mind. He therefore rode on, simply saying, in a tone of calm and dignified reproof.—'You did not tell me Sir, that you were about to conduct me within the American line, else I should have insisted on coming to terms with you where we landed, and not so imprudently risked my liberty and perhaps my life.

'I presume you placed that confidence in my honor, Major Andre, which have rendered such an intimation gratuitous. With a passport signed by me, you are aware that you can return whenever you please.'

Andre said nothing, but the curl of his lip at the mention of 'honor,' would have conveyed more to his companion, had it been light enough for him to to have seen the expression of his features, than a volume of verbal replies.

In a few moments afterwards they arrived at a low farm house with a paling running along the front. As they dismounted they were startled by the heavy cannonading from the river, but some distance below.

'We are detected,' exclaimed Arnold, 'that firing is at the Vulture.'

The two gentlemen hastily ascended the steps of the portico, and looked southward. A league below (for that distance had Arnold led Andre from his ship) they saw the Vulture apparently wrapped in flames, from the blaze of incessant discharges of artillery, both from the shore and her own decks. From the batteries of Verplank's Point, they beheld a long line of guns belching forth fire, the glare of which illuminated land and water far and wide, while by the light of her own guns they distinguished every spar and rope as distinctly as at noon-day.

'Good God! all is discovered—all is lost!' cried Arnold. 'To horse!'

'Hold!' said Andre, laying his hand on his arm, 'you need fear nothing. The Americans think the sloop lies too near the shore. In the boat was a negro, who, with Smithson pulled actively toward the land, and in a quarter of an hour after leaving the little skiff shot into a narrow inlet, shrouded by the beetling cliffs, in impenetrable gloom. Andre instinctively laid his hand on his pistols and assumed an attitude of caution and defence. The oars were laid aside as they entered the creek, and the men drew the boat some distance inland under the branches of the overhanging trees. At length they ceased their exertions.

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FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

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FOR THE SENTINEL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VINDICATION.

[CONTINUED.]

Having now waded through the extraneous matter with which Mr. Williams has encumbered his introductory communication, I now come to the *specifications*, which the true issue involves. The grounds of my dissent from the report, and Mr. Williams has furnished me a most admirable text with which to introduce the subject. By the by, he seems to have conceived the idea that I have somewhere compared him with Beckwith, and then, like a churlish boy, takes his revenge by calling me hard names, and telling me that "Beckwith is as good as I am." Now this is naughty. He should not "let such angry passions rise"—especially when I stated *distinctly*, that "I did not deem him by any means, as culpable as Beckwith.—But to the *text:*

Mr. Williams, *after* having boasted much of his zeal and promptness in arresting Beckwith, as to the truth of which we shall by and by see, says: "yet the *unworthy thought* was conceived by him (me) and others, of *exciting a suspicion* that there had been *some degree of remissness* in not detecting his misconduct. To the consummation of this *contemptible plot*, so unbecoming the station he filled, the best energies of this Senator were directed for a length of time, as the numerous interrogatories on the files of the committee in his hand-writing will abundantly prove."

However well satisfied Mr. Williams may be of the correctness of the opinion he has here expressed as to the duties of a representative, as well as his own, I think he cannot presume on the justification of his readers. My dissent from the report of the committee *upon this point* was as follows: "Believing that the testimony not only does not justify such a conclusion, but on the contrary shows him highly culpable for not heeding the information given him of Beckwith's rascality long before he did." Evidently, fully conscious that he cannot avoid conviction upon this charge, he seeks "to break its force by denouncing it as "frivolous," "unworthy," and "contemptible." Yes, a "contemptible plot" "the unworthy thought" of *exciting "suspicion*, that there had been *some degree* of remissness in not sooner detecting his misconduct."

Now as to my motives in pressing an investation of this matter I humbly conceive that the magnitude of Beckwith's offences—the length of time they were practised, and the degree of information of which Mr. Williams was put into possession, *as proved before the committee*, will be acknowledged as a much more just criterion by which to decide than the opinions and insinuations of Mr. Williams, by which he will avoid responsibility, by detracting from their importance and the honesty of the motives with which that testimony was elicited.

Indeed, Mr. Williams himself, as to the *magnitude* of Beckwith's misconduct, seems *in his own testimony*, to have entertained very different opinions from those he expresses when it suits his purposes to attribute improper motives to me. In his answer to interrogatories Nos. 15 and 16, he admits that the measurement and re-estimate of the Graham bridge by Messrs. Patterson and Sprague "showed *without any doubt*, that he had over-estimated that work about 13.000 dollars." In his answer to No. 24, he admits that "some of the *errors* and misconduct charged against Beckwith by Wm. Hendricks and J. H. Hendricks *in letters to him* as early as August and September, 1838, were afterwards *proved to have been true.*' And 'also of his being arbitrary and overbearing to contractors.' He also admits that 'Beckwith was guilty of *gross frauds*,' and that 'at the time when charges were made against him, (Beckwith) by Gov. Hendricks he was guilty of *great frauds against the State.*' This concurrence of Mr. Williams himself upon his own views, as expressed above, is not very flattering to his reputation for candor.

I now turn to a detail of the *testimony* of other witnesses to show *what* 'degree of remissness," there was "in not sooner detecting his, (Beckwith's) misconduct" and also, how much of the merit of the final detection and apprehension of Beckwith Mr. Williams is entitled to. *He says* that he "*himself was the first* to ascertain and expose the over-estimates of his engineer, by arresting him on a charge of (*what' trivial misconduct*—NO!) *a penitentiary offence.*" But Mr. Patterson swears, after detailing Beckwith's conduct, that *he* and Mr. Sprague *first ascertained*, his over estimates. See his answer to interrogatory No. 3, as follows: "Sprague and myself then made an estimate of Graham bridge, and found that there had been an over-estimate to the amount of *between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars. I informed Mr. Williams of those facts*, the next time that he came on the road, which was sometime in May, 1839. Immediately after the letting, (June 18) Mr. Williams requested Mr. Sprague and myself to make another estimate of the bridge, which we did, and made the result about the same as before; and the next morning after this last estimate Mr. Williams and Gov. Noble had Beckwith arrested."

"James H. Hendricks was sworn. Interrogatory No 2.

"Did you ever have any difficulty (as a contractor) in getting money justly due you, &c?"

Answer. "I had in consequence of unjust estimates made by B. M. Beckwith res ident engineer on the Madison and Indianapolis rail road."

Interrogatory No. 4. "Did you at any time make application to Jesse L. Williams, chief engineer, for redress?"

Answer. "In the winter of 1839, I think, I came to Indianapolis for the express purpose of trying to get Mr. Williams to muster our work; bringing with me such letters of introduction from J. F. D. Lanier, and Victor King, Esq'rs as I hoped would give Mr. Williams full confidence in my representations."

Interrogatory No. 6. "Did Mr. Williams fulfil his promises, if he made any, when you asked for redress?"

Answer. "He did not come to the work near so soon (by several months I believe) as he promised, and then did not measure our work, which we urgently requested him to do; but had the same engineer, Beckwith, of whose measurements we complained, make out a profile, to satisfy us, at which my father (witness' partner) would not look, pointing to Beckwith who was present, and telling Mr. Williams in substance as follows. "Nothing honest can come from that young man, and that the profile was nothing but a picture to deceive."

This same profile was subsequently proved to be false. Here then at least a year before Beckwith's arrest, Mr. Williams was in the clearest manner forewarned of his dishonesty—he was 'urgently requested' while on the ground to settle this already long standing difficulty by measuring the work, which he did not do, but outraged as well the rights as the forbearance of the contractors, by again trusting upon them the false estimates of the infamous Beckwith! And how does he attempt to avoid responsibility, for this most "culpable" inattention to "Beckwith's rascality," and overweening confidence in his 'professional integrity?'—Why, as he has not yet entirely *used up* my letter of the 29th January, I will show how he attempted to do this: First, by a quotation from that letter, which is precisely in point, and when written had reference to this same transaction; and secondly, by a quotation from *the testimony*, which more than sanctions the quotation from the letter. Here is the quotation *from* the letter:

"*If* during the progress of the investigation *any manifest dereliction* of duty was about to be *prazed home upon him*, he always had at hand a detachment of his "Swiss guards" to swear it was no part of the duties of a Chief Engineer to draw his gloves and soil his imperial fingers by the vulgar contact of instruments in their application to any practical purpose."

Here is the quotation from *the testimony*; and what is more *precise copies* of the following interrogatory, were (*by mere accident* I suppose, and not by any "packed arrangement," and not) put to *several witnesses* by Mr. Williams.

"State whether Mr. Williams, the Chief Engineer, ever levelled the ground at the hill; *and was it his duty* as Chief Engineer, to lay out such work, or were his duties of a general nature?"

Answer. "Mr. Williams never took any levels or other notes on the line, requiring the use of instruments, of which I have any knowledge, neither is it customary for Chief Engineers, to take such notes; their duties being confined to directing the general observations of the work, finishing the plans, &c. &c." This testimony proves another statement in my letter of January, to wit: "that he was in the habit of measuring every thing by his own *great self.*" It is justly ing *his neglect of duty* by pleading *his own precedent.*

But to proceed with the testimony of Jas. H. Hendricks.

Interrogatory No. 7. "Did you ever lay such statements before Mr. Williams or John Woodburn, as you thought ought to, and would be the means of removing Beckwith, *long prior* to the time his rascality was exposed?"

Answer. "We did; and ask the liberty of reading to the committee a copy of a letter I wrote to Mr. Williams as early as 9th Aug. 1838; also a copy of one written by William Hendricks, Sen., on 6th September, 1838."

Let it be borne in mind that neither of the writers of these letters was the Mr. Abram Hendricks, whom Mr. Williams has taken so much pains to prove was "prejudiced against him." The one from which I am now quoting is from James H. and the other one referred to is from William Hendricks, Sen., Ex-Gov. of the State of Indiana.

This letter of the 9th August, commences "Mr. Williams:—Dear Sir: Mr. Morris has been here measuring our section, and had necessarily to be continued to, and governed by the rules &c. *furnished him by Beckwith.*" After thus showing that *Beckwith* after all, *must needs* be the principal instrument relied on, on all occasions; and then proceeding to point out the facts relative to Beckwith's operations, and his *modus operandi*, he adds, "These facts alone ought, as we suppose, to be sufficient to condemn Beckwith as a professional man, and to cause his *dismission* from the line at any rate, if not from the *service of the State.*"

"But there are almost *daily developements* making of inaccuracies and errors which ought to *seal his fate* as a professional man."

After calling Mr. Williams' attention to *the profile*, and other documentary evidence connected therewith he says: "we *distinctly charge* against Beckwith, that the relative position of the side stakes on the summit are *falsely noted*, in such a way as to do great injustice to the contractors," and then after specifying the manner in which they were noted, he adds: "The error was so obvious to the eye, after a thorough investigation of *the profile* which we have made since the departure of Morris, (sundry developements prompted us thereto) that we were induced to level and measure, which was done by Mr. Collins, the surveyor of this city, a man at least, as we suppose, as well qualified to do it as Beckwith. *To a copy of his results* as certified by him herewith, *we beg leave to refer you.* You will see that the error is glaring and gross—that it is admitted by the engineers themselves, with a confession that they are unable to explain it, and that the whole profile is wrong across the summit of the hill. Now, how can the contractor, *yourself*, the board, or the public, *feel any confidence* in any portion of his work thereafter?" In view of these things, we think it reasonable that we should ask, *which* we do, and even *beseech you* to remove him, or cause *him* to be removed from the line."

After further specifically pointing out additional evidences of inaccuracy, he adds, "Thus we will establish by many witnesses, as well as the other *glaring falsehoods* in connection. We think that now there is an insupportable outplainly represented to you, in this case, and we hope you will devise a remedy, which in addition to removing the cause of the evil, will do the contractors justice."

The following extracts are from the letter above referred to from ex-governor Hendricks, to Mr. Williams, of Sep. 6 1838.

"Dear Sir, I regret that you have not had leisure ere now, to attend to the item of business connected with the second Section of the Madison and Lafayette rail road. Pressing as was the necessity which led to the visit and measurement of Mr. Morris, that necessity is still stronger since that time."

Speaking of some of Beckwith's estimates he says: "They show indeed, their own fallacy, for in their last item is allowed but 8-40 yds. of excavation, and 3675, or thereabouts of embankment, where it is a well known fact, that all the embankment was made from the material in the same month excavated." After calling Mr. Williams' attention to the foregoing letter of August 9th he adds. "The conduct of the Engineers is intolerable: they are now evidently acting in a spirit of revenge against the contractor for, and on account of his disclosures against them." After some further details of Beckwith's operations, he continues:

"I again ask, in behalf of the contractors the removal of Beckwith; and your attention to the cases generally. This attention, you now owe to Morris, as well as to the contractors and the State."

After stating that the contractor Hendricks had got much the hardest part of his job done, and several other specific reasons for his conclusion, as to Beckwith's motives, he concludes: "Hence the anxiety to get the job out of the contractor's hands, and into the hands of some favorite. It is a matter of great importance to the contractor. I make this request somewhat pressing, because your letters heretofore remained unanswered."

The following extracts, are taken from the answer of Governor Hendricks to interrogatories No. 2 and 3.

After stating, that in the spring of 1839, among other details of Beckwith's conduct, he had been informed that "he had given false estimates in the amount of twenty thousand dollars, or thereabouts, on the Graham bridge, and that there were cavities in the abutments where a horse and cart might be backed in without touching the walls, and that these had been estimated as solid work," Gov. Hendricks says:

"I met Gov. Wallace some short time afterwards at Bloomington and told him these things, requesting him to tell them to Gov. Noble, and Williams, and give them my opinion that Beckwith was an unworthy public servant, that those things could not remain hid under a bushel, &c. The same spring Gov. Wallace came to Madison, and I asked him if he had mentioned the statements I had given him at Bloomington, on his return to Indianapolis, to Gov. Noble, and Mr. Williams, as I had requested. He told me had, and that one of them, I think Mr. Williams, had remarked, that I was prejudiced against Beckwith, and could not, or would not do him justice," &c.

"I was satisfied of the bad character and faithlessness of Beckwith, I think from the spring or summer of 1839, and I believe that it was during that summer, that I communicated such opinons to the Board of Internal Improvement, in this place; but the fact were not so tangible and certain, as they after wards became. I afterwards wrote a letter to Mr. Williams, a copy of which you have, [the one above referred to of Sep. 9. 1838] telling him that acts and evidences of his improprieties were accumulating, and requesting his dismissal. During the session of the Legislature, I think in December, 1838, in a conversation with Mr. Williams I again urged his dismissal."

As the result of all this, Mr. Hendricks concludes, "Mr. Woodburn and Williams, both seemed to think him honest, and improving in the knowledge of his duties; and after the work progressed a while, they appeared to think, they could not well get along without him."

These pressing remonstrances against Beckwith, and solicitations for his removal, accompanied with specifications and proof of his misconduct, the reader will perceive were urged upon Mr. Williams, for nearly one year, before he was arrested. Which was not done till the 27th of June 1839. It also appears from the following current testimony that Beckwith had been in the full career of his *infamous frauds*, during at least the same length of *time*. Yet Mr. Williams was perversely, if it be true that he was ignorant of Beckwith's villainies, yes, perversely blind, to them all.

"A. F. Morrison was sworn. Interrogatory No. 12." "How long had Beckwith been engaged in receiving bribes for false fraudulent estimates, before detection, &c?"

"Answer. In the case of the State of Indiana vs. Carnahan, tried in the Marion Circuit Court, it was proven that said Beckwith had for several months made fraudulent estimates, for as much as, or more than one year. His rascality was discovered by some of the contractors and other engineers suspecting that the work done, and exhibited to view was too insignificant to warrant such payments, &c."

The following testimony of John Woodburn, Commissioner on the Madison road, will also aid the public some what in determining as to the magnitude of Beckwith's frauds.

"Interrogatory No. 10. What frauds were perpetrated on the State by said Beckwith during his continuance in office?"

"Answer. I have no knowledge that any frauds were perpetrated by Beckwith, but have been informed and have good reason to believe, that such has been the case to an amount exceeding twenty thousand dollars."

Mr. Woodburn was Acting Commissioner on that work, and doubtless his information, on this subject was very nearly correct

E. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

From Hill's Monthly Visiter.

LET THE FARMER BE HEARD.

The following preambles and resolutions, as a *dead* to be passed by farmers, as resolutions for the protection of commerce and manufactures by those engaged in such pursuits—will serve to add to that pile of proof accumulating to demonstration, that a higher tariff is needed for protection than the log is unto waste of the government requires for revenue, ignoring all interests in the general scale can be of little essential benefit to any interest. The resolutions were passed at a meeting at Fairmont in Massachusetts

WHEREAS, the general happiness and prosperity of the United States must ever be intimately connected with the condition of our agriculture—and whereas, three fifths of our whole rapidly increasing population must and ever will depend on the products and profits of the farmer for the supply of their physical wants, and the means of moral, religious, and intellectual improvement;

AND WHEREAS, Congress has given bounties on the fisheries to make them a nursery of seamen; and has given none on agriculture, which is the nursery of freemen—has appropriated millions annually to protect commerce, and has given nothing to agriculture, the basis of commerce—has protected manufactures with a heavy tariff, and left agriculture, which consumes their fabrics, to protect herself.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government not to extend protection and encouragement to manufactures and commerce, unless she adopts a like policy towards the great agricultural interests of the country.

Resolved, That the protective system, as at present established, is manifestly unjust to the agriculturists of the country, imposing upon them three-fourths of the tariff duties, as consumers, without affording them any adequate consideration for the payment of their tariff taxes.

Resolved, That, if the manufacturer is to receive a protective duty, so should also the American wool-grower, who, in consequence of the importation of foreign seeds into the U. S. is obliged to abandon this profitable branch of industry.

Resolved, That the business of wool growing has become unprofitable, and cannot safely be followed by our farmers under the provisions of the present tariff, which admits all kinds of wool of less value than eight cents per pound, at the place from whence it is imported, duty free, of such quality as come in great competition with our wool of coarser quality. Therefore,

Resolved, That it will be the imperative duty of the American farmer to protest against a tariff to protect the manufacturers, if nothing more be done to protect the important business from foreign competition.

Resolved, That the present tariff is partial and unequal to farmers, wherein it provides that the duties on rail road iron shall be refunded when the rails are act ally laid, and does not provide that the duties on the scythe and the sickle shall be refunded to the farmer when he shall have applied them to the grain.

AND WHEREAS, large quantities of potatoes, grain, butter, cheese, pork, wool, hides and other articles are annually imported from foreign countries into the U. States. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is not the interest or the duty of the farmers to submit to be taxed, to build up commerce and manufactures, unless they also can be protected in the full enjoyment of the home market for all our great agricultural staples.

ADVANTAGES OF CONVERSATION.—Conversation calls out into light, what has been lodged in all the recesses and secret chambers of the soul. By occasional hints and incidents, it brings old storied notions into present view; it unfolds and displays the hidden treasures of knowledge with which reading, observation and study, have before furnished the mind. By mutual discourse the soul is awakened and allured to bring forth its hoards of knowledge, and it learns how to render them most useful to mankind. A man of vast reading, without conversation, is like a miser who lives only for himself.

A NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT LAMP.—A Mr. Carr of Buffalo, N. Y. has recently invented and obtained a patent for, a very valuable and useful lamp. We have been using them for several weeks, and can, therefore, speak confidently in relation to the perfection and utility of the said lamp. They give a good, pleasant, clear light, and every way ineffensive. We burn lard, and other concrete substances in them with perfect success. A wire or circulating tube communicates with the chamber of the lamp by which means the lard is kept in a liquid state. Cotton flannel or the common candle wicking are used for wick. The lamps are made of Britannia—they are handsome, and if kept polished, will look nearly as well as silver. But the *cost* or light is the most essential question; suffice it then, to say, that from actual use we know that more than one hundred per cent. may be saved by the use of Carr's *Patent Lamp* instead of candles, or oil as commonly used.

Dayton Western Empire.

[Mr. Morgan Lewis of Fort Wayne has obtained the patent right for making Lard Lamps in Allen County, and will commence the manufacture next week. Those who study economy, and wish to have a good clear light, will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity afforded.]

'DEM'S MY SIS.'—A pious old negro while saying grace at the table not only used the usual blessing on all he had upon his board, but would also petition to have some deficient dish supplied. One day it was known Cato was out of potatoes and suspecting he would pray for the same at dinner, a wag provided himself with a small measure of the *vegetables*, and stole under the window, near which stood the table of our colored christian. Soon Cato drew up a chair and commenced. 'O, massa Lord God I wilt low in provident kindness condescend to bless dese cherry ting before us, and if persistent with in low holy will, be please to stow upon us just a few tatoes—and all do present'——[Here the potatoes were dashed upon the table, breaking plates and upsetting the mutland pot.] "Dem's 'em, massa Lord!" said Cato looking up with, surprise, "only just fell' em down leetle easier next time!'

The Paixban gun differs from a common 44, in having a very wide chamber; the metal is also very thick at the chamber. The bore at the muzzle is also larger than the bore of a 44 pounder, but this depends of course upon the size of the ball. The hollow shot range from 64 to 120

FOR THE SENTINEL.

LETTERS FROM INDIANA—NO. VII.

FORT WAYNE, July 19th 1842.

My Dear Friend:—

In common with the great mass of the people of New York and New Engladd, I once thought, that the increase of catholicism, in the United States, was fraught with danger to freedom of thought and our political institutions. Educated, as the children of Protestants usually are, to look upon the Roman Church as the powerful and implacable enemy of free inquiry and religious and political liberty;—striking down, for century after century, with its iron hand, every individual, whether weak or powerful, subject or king, who dared to question its infallibility, or resist its decrees; with Popes, who exercising both eclesiastical and civil power, were represented as religious and political despots; I used to feel, that the spread of this religion in our Western States might have an injurious effect upon our dearly purchased and highly valued institutions. I am free to acknowledge, however, that my apprehensions upon this subject, no longer exist.

That the Catholic religion has been the instrument of the most overwhelming oppression, cannot be denied: That it is even now, in Portugal and Spain, the open and acknowledged foe of political as well as religious liberty;—the chief pillar of tyranny,—the corner stone of a severe and debasing despotism, I do not for one moment question, But this is not because the faith is, in its principles, corrupt, but because it is there, a national religion. The crowned heads of these countries have seized upon catholicism, to strengthen their own power, and, by using it for political purposes, have converted it from its proper sphere, and made it an engine of both political and religious oppression. The fault is not in the principles of the faith, but in the government and the people. The governments are despotisms—the people ignorant, vicious, debased. Episcopacy or Presbyterianism, were it the national religion of either of these countries, would be used for the same purposes, and would be just as oppressive as catholicism. Religious freedom cannot exist, any more than political freedom, under a despotic government. An unlimited monarchy, that tolerated freedom of thought upon religious subjects, could not exist for a single year. Religious liberty and political despotism can never exist together under the same government. One, or the other, must give way. Thus in all despotic countries, toleration upon religious subjects is unknown. The Emperor of China tolerates no religion but the debasing systems of "the celestial empire." The Sultan of Turkey compels his subjects to pay their devotions alone, to the prophet Mahomet.—The Emperor of Russia sustains the Greek Church,—the Queen of Spain the Roman. If England were an unlimited monarchy, Episcopacy would be, in that country, what Romanism is in others. If the subjects of Victoria were as ignorant as those of Isabella II:—if the government of England were as despotic as that of Spain, the church of England would be to the former, what the church of Rome is to the latter,—the prop of the throne, and the scourge of the people. Catholicity has not corrupted the countries, in which it is the national faith, but these countries have corrupted catholicity.

In the United States, there never can be as long as we are a free people, a national religion. Whenever the profession of any particular creed, is a necessary qualification for office, it will matter little to the people whether that creed be Protestant or Catholic, for they will have become a nation of slaves Whatever the Catholic religion may have been in other countries,—whatever it may be, in those countries even now, on this side of the Atlantic it must assimilate itself to our peculiar institutions. If it sustains the throne in Portugal and Spain, it must sustain the democracy of numbers, in the United States. If it be an instrument of oppression there, it must be the supporter of freedom here.

But you dread the power of the Papal throne, and seem to be apprehensive, that the time may come when the Catholics may become so numerous in this country, that they may make their power felt at the ballot box;—when the thunders of the vatican may roll over the new world, as in times past, they have done, over the old, and the See of Rome, be, not only the fountain of religious truth, but the centre of political power, to the United States, as it once was in Europe.

In my judgment, there is no real ground for any such fears. There is no people in the world so jealous of foreign influence, as those of the United States. Themselves a free and independent people, with the organs of national self esteem highly developed, they are the last nation upon earth to bow the knee to a foreign power, civil or eclesiastical. The fact, that the head of this church is in a distant land, and is supposed to exercise a direct and controlling influence over his people, throughout the world, is calculated to injure their cause in the United States. The greater the power of the Papal throne,—the more ample the pecuniary means of the church, the more jealous will our people be of the spread of its doctrines, and the increase of its influence. In my opinion, there is more reason to apprehend that the Catholics may be deprived of their just rights in the United States, than that our people will ever be brought under the control of the Roman See.

There is another obstacle in the way of Catholicism in the United States.

Under the influence of our free institutions, the people of this country have become eminently an independent and inquisitive people. They have little reverence for the time honored customs of other countries,—little respect for the institutions of past ages. The Catholic religion, with its forms and ceremonies, that speak of a past age, may excite the curiosity, but cannot command the admiration of the American people.—That religion is most likely to be popular with them which has novelty to recommend it. Mormonism is, at present, increasing more rapidly, I believe, than Romanism.—The latter is too ancient, its ceremonies savour too much of the past, it is covered too deeply with the dust and rubbish of bygone centuries, to suit our present taste.—Thus you rarely find converts to Catholicism in this country, among protestants. The increase of the Catholic church, in the different States, arises chiefly from foreign emigration.

That the Catholics are making a strong effort to establish their faith firmly and extensively in the Western States, is perfectly obvious, but, in this respect, they are not, either in labor or success, in advance of other sects. The Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists are equally active, vigilant, and assiduous, and much more successful in increasing their numbers, than are the Romanists. They all "compass sea and land to make proselytes," and prefer, I fear, making inroads upon the ranks of each other, to carrying the war into the dominions of the Devil

Yours truly, A. B.

AUGUST ELECTION.

INDIANA.—The election for representatives to the State Legislature, in the State of Indiana, takes place on the first Monday in August next. Judging from our exchange papers, there is little preparation making for the approaching contest by either party, and did we not know that the *Loco Foco* party is always so drilled as to be ready for action at the whisper of its leaders, there would seem to be no danger to be apprehended by the whigs. But let us warn our friends in Indiana not to trust to the seeming apathy of their opponents; if they do they will be deceived. That party is always vigilant and active, bringing their whole strength to the polls, and always running the proper number of candidates. They see the importance of carrying the Legislature of Indiana.—Do your friends not know that a field once surrendered is not easily recaptured? are they not aware that upon their success must depend the continuation in the Senate of the United States of the present able business Senator Smith, or the election of some other whig! Do they not reflect that the State may be so districted by their opponents as to deprive them of at least a part of their respectable whig representatives in the lower House? We trust and hope that our friends will see this matter in its true light before it is too late. We may be excused for this brief allusion to the approaching election in Indiana, by the interest we feel in the success of correct principles.—*True Whig.*

The above, from a whig print at the city of Washington has been copied generally by the whig papers of this State. If it was not written by some of the Whig Senators or Representatives who are paid eight dollars a day for making "good times," and if they did not write or dictate it for the purpose of retaining their seats and salaries, then indeed, it is a rare specimen of presumptuous impudence. What occasion is there for this "foreign interference" by the tools of the Clay clique at Washington?—Do they suppose the Hoosiers incapable of "*doing their own voting,*" that they thus presume to offer their unasked advice?—Did they not hire Barnett, besides, to tell them all about how our people must vote, to please the clique at Washington? What need then of this foreign appeal, and why are the pipe layers so pathetically called upon once more to be ready to earn base bribes of their leader?

Admitting its propriety in the abstract, however, what good *reason* does the "*True Whig*" offer to the Hoosiers *why* they should vote for Whigs instead of Democrats? Solely this: that Mr. Smith should be put into the United States Senate another, *second term*, of SIX YEARS; and that the State shall be so districted, by *gerrymandering*, that a majority of the Congressmen shall be Whigs for the next Ten Years!

That is all! Nothing is thought of but *office* and the SPOILS! Not a word is said about *our enormous State Debt of Sixteen millions;* not a suggestion for the *relief of the people* from the intolerable burthens which this great debt is likely to impose upon them, if the rash and impracticable propositions of visionary politicians shall be carried into effect; but every thing is merged into a mere scramble for the "loaves and fishes," for the exclusive benefit of heartless office-seekers!

We think there are some *other matters* quite as important as keeping certain men in office, and we believe a majority of the people of this State entertain a similar opinion.

The question of Taxes is one of much more magnitude; and Who shall we Elect, must be kept subordinate to that. Do the People desire that the taxes shall be again raised to 40 cents on the 100 dollars instead of 15 cents? If so, they will elect those whigs who raised it to that amount, or they will re-elect the Democrats who reduced it from 40 to 15.

Do the People desire the *repeal of the Valuation Law*, which requires property under execution to sell for two thirds of its value, or not at all? If so, they will vote for Whigs, and they will soon be gratified as in Kentucky, *with the sight of their cattle selling under the hammer to pay tax delinquencies, at* A SHILLING A HEAD!

Do the people desire to perpetuate the past and present extravagance of the State Expenditures? If so, let them follow the dictation of the "True Whig." and elect those who having the ascendancy, are justly held responsible for their increase, in a few years, from the moderate sum of 25,000 dollars to the enormous one of 100,000 dollars annually.

Do the people desire to withdraw *all the Trust Funds of the State*—the Surplus Revenue, the Saline, the School funds, &c.—from the custody of the present agents in the several counties, by whom they are loaned to the people, and to *convert them into Bank Stock*, according to the law of winter before last, which was repealed at the last session, in the face of the most violent and savage opposition of the Bank minions? If so, let them send men here to legislate for them who are *indebted* to the Bank, and thus owe it servitude—or who, under any circumstances, are disposed to bow the neck or bend the knee to its merciless dictation.

Do the People desire another BANK SUSPENSION? If so, let them elect a majority of men whom the Bank can control through fear or favor—men who believe that Banks, like Kings, can do no wrong, and they will not certainly be *accommodated* with another *suspension*. The People may rest assured that this, in particular, is no idle suggestion. They know that the Bank, last winter, thro' its President, declared its indisposition and inability and when resumption did come, some of the branches parted with their cash as if every dollar was an eye-tooth. They know that nothing but dire necessity compelled the majority of the Branches to resume, against the strong hostility of their managers and favorites. And *we now warn the* people, in all candor and seriousness, and if possible would ring it *in* the ears of every man, whig and Democrat, until the first Monday in August, that the Bank will only maintain resumption, through the fear of an impending penalty if it should again suspend; and that if we have a set of men elected whom it can hope to *bribe* or *terrify*, we shall again be swindled by an irredeemable currency.

These, and perhaps many other subjects of public interest, should be taken into consideration by the people, in making choice of Representatives to the next General Assembly: Each of them will quite as much affect their true interests, as the mere question of prolonging the term of service of Mr. Smith, in the U. S. Senate, to the length of *Twelve Years*; or of filling his place by the election of Noah Noble or Milton Stapp.—We have no disposition to undertake the importance of the selection of a U. S. Senator; still he has but *a single vote* for us or against us; and we had never seen the time when such a vote could have fastened upon the people of this state a tremendous debt of *Sixteen Millions of Dollars! A majority* of votes in *our Assembly*, however, has imposed such a burden upon the people; and the same power alone can justly remove or alleviate it. It depends upon the people themselves, to elect men who *will* seek the means of such alleviation; men disposed to legislate justly in all cases; rather than those who will conceive their whole duty to be to secure this or that partizan a life estate in some fat office.

In view of these things, we appeal to our whig fellow citizens, once for all, to sink, on this occasion, all *party* considerations, and like true patriots, to go exclusively for their *country!* Let them seek for honest and incorruptible men as their representatives, and let hackneyed politicians and foreign dictators take care of themselves!—*State Sentinel.*

THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL—*its influence on the commerce and travel of the west.*

We regard the completion of this great work as destined to exert a most important influence over the commerce and travel of a large portion of the Western States. Connecting, as it does, the navigable waters of the Wabash, which flow into the Ohio and Mississippi, with the great thoroughfares of our northern Lakes, at this point, it opens a direct and unbroken chain of inland communication from the cities of New York, Boston, Montreal, and Quebec, to the extensive and fertile Valleys of the Ohio, Wabash and Mississippi Rivers, and thence to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. What will be the ultimate results, both to the East and the West, of the completion of this great thoroughfare, which is now about to take place, is, of course more than we can at present say; but, judging from a glance at the geography of the country, and the relation which this canal bears to it, think we are fully justified in saying that it will work a greater revolution in the course of the travel and trade of the States affected by it, and of the British possessions bordering upon the Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, than any similar work ever before projected on the continent. That it will, in a very few years after its completion, double the commerce of the Lakes and of the Erie canal, no one can doubt who will take the trouble to inquire into the nature and extent of the exhaustless agricultural resources of the vast region which has hitherto, either been entirely shut out from market, or sent its surplus productions through the Mississippi and its tributaries, to New Orleans and other southern cities.

In the last number of the Register we announced that the water had already been let into the canal from Lafayette, in Indiana, to Independence, in this state; and that from thence to Providence, a distance of only twenty miles, where the canal is again in operation as far down as this place, the Maumee River can be used at all seasons of the year. Thus have we already, with the exception of a short portage between the canal and the river, at Independence, (the boats lock into and out of the river, at Providence,) an unbroken line of water communication from the navigable waters of Lake Erie to those of the Wabash. The twenty miles below Independence, will undoubtedly be completed in season for the fall business, when boats can pass without interruption throughout the whole length of the canal.

Although this canal has been built under the direction of the individual states through which it passes; yet it is not merely in the light of a state work that it should be regarded; for Congress foreseeing the vast benefits that would result from its completion, many years since, granted to the state of Indiana, which took the lead in the accomplishment of this important work, a liberal portion of the public domain through which it passes, to aid in its construction. The terms of this grant were afterwards so modified by Congress, by and with the consent of Indiana, as to confer upon Ohio a ratable proportion of the lands so granted for the completion of that portion of the canal lying within her own borders.

One of the important results to the General Government, as well as to the people of a large portion of Ohio and Indiana, which will flow from the completion of this canal, is the facilities it will afford for the transportation of the mails through a region of country, hitherto, almost entirely shut out from intercourse with the northern and eastern portions of the Union, by the great delays to which they have been subjected, from the difficulty of finding roads over the most direct routes suitable for the transportation of the mails. As the ample depth and width of the canal are calculated to secure speed in the passage of boats 240 miles, the distance from here to Lafayette, will readily be accomplished by Packet Boats in from 48 to 50 hours. This will be an important desideratum for the region of the country through which the canal passes, and will add greatly to the mail facilities upon the different routes that diverge in various directions from the Valleys of the Maumee and Wabash Rivers.—*Toledo Register.*

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1842.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Sunday afternoon last a most daring robbery was committed in this city. A driver belonging the packet-boat Albert S. White, named Thom s Jacobs, while in Mr. E. A. Campbell's store, getting some oats for his team, abstracted a pocket-book from the coat pocket of Mr. Campbell, containing from $1500 to $2000. The coat had just been taken off by Mr. C. and thrown on a counter, and though there were two or three persons present, the thief contrived to possess himself of his booty without being noticed. The robbery was discovered within five minutes after, and an alarm given, but he escaped from the city, and though a number of our citizens immediately started in pursuit he has not yet been apprehended. He was seen on Capt. Fairfield's land, half a mile south of the city, and chased into a thicket, where he was lost sight of. It is thought he crossed the St Mary's about 5 miles above, and then proceeded some distance on the Bluffton road, & took across towards the mouth of the Missessinewa, and went down the Wabash. A person answering his description has been tracked along that route, and we still hope he may be arrested. He is a small sized man, rather genteel in his appearance, 23 years of age, sandy complexion, and had on a light check frock coat. He was formerly on the N. Y. and Erie Canal, and has been a steamboat hand on the Mississippi. The money was principally Indiana State Bank, Scrip, and canal land certificates; there were three Ohio State Bonds some Illinois money and some Ohio and New York. One hundred dollars reward is offered for his apprehension.

Louisiana Redeemed!!

LO! THE WORD.

The news from New Orleans as regards the late victory is cheering. It is the first gun that has been fired, and as the echo reverberates through out the land, it will raise the Whig party to life and action.

In the crisis of 1840, Louisiana came out from the contest first, flush with victory, and it was hailed *then* as an omen of good. So will it be now. The States, one by one, as the elections come on, will answer the appeal of Louisiana, by imitating the good example she has set!

We find the above in the Times of last week, and also in some other whig papers, as an introductory flourish to the important announcement that the whigs had carried the city of N. Orleans by one-fourth of their usual majority.—The whigs are truly thankful for small favors these hard times. But we think they had better not halloo so loud before they are out of the woods. By later accounts from Louisiana, it appears that the whigs have been most signally defeated throughout the State; the Democrats having elected their Governor, two out of three members of Congress, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature. This defeat is the more galling, as the battle was fought under the banner of Harry of the West, who has thus met with a Waterloo defeat the first time he came into the field. It is amusing to read the vaporings of many of the Whig papers on account of their having carried the city of New-Orleans by a pitiful majority of 200, when last year their majority was from 700 to 800. This was of course the effect of unfurling the Clay standard, and was but a beginning "to roll back the tide of victory." It is indeed rollin back the tide of victory with a vengeance. For the first time in twenty years Louisiana is now disenthralled from the chain of federalism.

Many of our readers probably remember that the doughty editor of the Times run against a snag about four years ago, in the person of 'Van Buren's nephew,' and got his self most essentially used up in the encounter. After a silence of four years, he came out last week with a sort of reply to the article. We should like to know what could have induced him at this late day to attempt an answer to an article which has haunted him like a nightmare for so many years. Was it because he thought Mr. Van Antwerp, his opponent, was too far off, or too much engaged with more important matter to notice him?

Mr. Wood, with a characteristic disregard to truth, wishes to make his readers believe that we were unwilling to publish the article which he has at last mustered courage to answer—This is not so. We are desirous that it should be published, and as soon as he will return us the copy, we will insert it in the Sentinel. Mr. Wood well knows that our columns were so much crowded with lengthy communications at the time we had the copy, that it was almost impossible to find room for an article so long as that of Van Buren's Nephew. Hand us back the copy, neighbor, and we will insert it without any further delay.

As Mr. Wood has again announced his intention of going into a state of retiracy,—a cabin with an improvement on the borders of a luxuriant prairie, being now beckoning him away from us—we should like to place on record a faithful sketch of his talents and character, that posterity might be able to judge correctly of a man who has filled so large a space in the public eye. This sketch Mr. Van Antwerp has furnished, and with Mr. Wood's permission we will hand it down to future ages; and thus assist in conferring immortality upon him. The public would then see who Mr. Van Antwerp had his eye upon, when he said his "pen should be given to the stingless viper, and his tongue to the braying ass."

TYLER THE TRAITOR.

Much abuse has been heaped upon the President, for his alleged treason to his whig allies, in vetoing their bank bills, and the tariff and distribution bill. If there is any treason in the case, it appears to us that the whigs are the real traitors, and that all their wrath against honest John Tyler has been excited by his firmly adhering to the principles under which he was elected. For proof of this, read the following letters. It will be seen that the Hon. Thomas Ewing distinctly denies that the question of "bank or no bank" was the issue at the late election. Mr. Baer, the celebrated Buckeye Blacksmith, also says the same thing, and adds that the Clay men are the pledge-breakers, in trying to cram a bank down the throats of the people. On the Tariff question it will be seen that Gen. Harrison during the canvass of 1836, explicitly stated that he was opposed to reviving the protective system; and in favor of an adherence to the compromise act, which he would never agree to have altered or repealed. The whigs stand condemned out of their own mouths, and in attempting to overreach the people, have fallen into the pit they dug for others.

"PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 29, 1842.

Col. SANDY HARRIS—

"DEAR SIR: I received your letter on behalf of the committee appointed by the friends of Mr. Tyler, inviting me to a festival to be at McAranu's Garden on the fourth of July.—Having performed, as I conceived my duty to the people during the campaign of 1840, I had intended to retire altogether from the field of politics, but recent events have roused me up, and, if they have not brought me back into the field, have at least given me a strong inclination that way.

"They talk about Mr. Tyler's broken pledges. It is a notorious fact, that, during the Presidential canvass, those who took the stump for "Tippecanoe & Tyler too," *tried to impress upon* the people on all occasions, the fact that the National Bank was not one of the measures before the people. When the opposition cried out "bank party," we denied it—I for one, (and, I believe, others also,) from honest convictions.—The people voted a ticket under the impression that Harrison was not a bank man; they were helped in the belief by his own declarations, and because Mr Tyler, who was on the ticket with him, was, and always has been, an anti-bank man. So soon, however as the whigs proper (the Clay men) got a majority in Congress under the popularity of the good old man now gone to heaven, they tried to cram down a bank upon the people; and when John Tyler vetoed it, they cried out "broken pledges."—They were the pledge-breakers, and acted like the man who, after picking a pocket cried out "Stop thief" louder than the rest of the crowd.

"But allow me thank you for your kindness, and also the kindness of those you represent, in inviting me to join you. It would give me great pleasure if I could comply; but I cannot for the best of reasons in the world. I am already under promise to be at Columbus Ohio, at the State Convention, upon the 4th; and I start for that place to-morrow. But of this thing, be assured, sir—I go in for John Tyler "(teeth and toe-nails," just so long as he acts as he has done hitherto, and proves himself a representative of the people, and not the tool of a party.

"Yours, JOHN W. BEAR."

From the Marietta Intelligencer, (W.) June 30. 1840

"LANCASTER July 18, 1840.

"MY DEAR SIR: On my return from Columbus this evening I received your letter informing me that it was asserted at a public meeting in Washington county, that, in a speech at Philadelphia, I have said the true question between the parties was a Bank of the United States, and that you from a knowledge of the *real* question and of me had contradicted the assertion. In this, of course you are perfectly safe. I made no such statement, but the very contrary. I avowed that the true question was *restriction or extension of Executive power*—That its encroachments, open and covert, were of the most alarming nature, and if not resisted, must end in the subversion of all that is valued in the Republican principles of our government; and that a gorgeous monarchy, in effect, if not in name, must rise on its ruins. I said that our opponents were attempting to make the question of a bank the issue between the parties. I spoke of the *impudence and absurdity* of the attempt That a bank was not and never had been considered by us as any thing more than a mere matter of convenience—a useful article of furniture in our *noble edifice*. That our opponents were gravely raising and debating the question whether this article of furniture was convenient or necessary,—whether we should have a *table* or a *settee* standing in our halls—while their sappers and miners were at work, trembling its walls and columns about our ears. This with amplification and illustration, is the substance of what I said touching *that* particular object. You perceive, therefore, that you did not mistake my opinion or my language.

Your sincere friend

T. EWING.

L. D. BARKER, ESQ."

"ZANESVILLE, Nov. 2, 1836.

"GENTLEMEN:—I had the honor, this moment, to receive your communication of yesterday. I regret that my remarks of yesterday were misunderstood in relation to the tariff system.—What I meant to convey was, that I had been a warm advocate for that system upon its first adoption; that I still believed in the benefits it had conferred upon the country, but I certainly never had, nor ever would have, any idea of reviving it. What I said was, that I would not agree to the repeal as it now stands. In other words, I am for supporting the compromise act I NEVER *will agree to its being altered or repealed.* In relation to the internal improvement system I refer you for my sentiments to my letter to the Hon. Sherrod Williams.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Messrs. Dostler, Taylor and others.

THE NEGOCIATION.—We have abundant reason to believe that the negociation with England is substantially concluded, and that if every thing is settled in every particular, nothing has been left in any other than a safe and amicable position.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The progress of Lard on trade.—The manufacture of lard oil appears to be increasing with much rapidity at Cincinnatti. The Chronicle speaks of the article manufactured by Mr. Lee, as admirable for affording a clear agreeable light, and as possessing a decided advantage in point of economy. The editor adds:

'The importance of this manufacture to the interest of the West, can hardly be over estimated. We happen to know that within a week Sperm candles have been re-shipped from this city to Boston, after six months' ineffectual efforts to sell them—and within the past month we have seen Sperm Oil offered here at the invoice price at New Bedford, the importer losing all costs of freights, exchange, &c., and refused. It is also a fact that above 1000 boxes of Stearine Candles have been shipped from this city to Havana this spring, although this branch of business here is still in its infancy. These facts speaking for themselves, and are full of encouragement for the West.'

From the Globe.

"THE FIRST GUN."

Our Federal antagonists bereabouts, on the faith of a slim majority in the city of New Orleans, proclaimed that Louisiana, in the present campaign, as on the last, had fired the first prophetic gun—the signal of a triumph in that State which would be followed, as in 1840, by universal victory. A single day, however, has served to make it apparent that Mr. Clay's friends have done worse in this, his own case, than he says, in his late speech, they did in the case of Captain Tyler. Their great gun—the augury of so many glorious victories to come—has done worse than "*snap or flash in the pan.*" It has *gone off* with a vengeance—recoiled and "*kicked the owner over.*"

The New Orleans Picayune (a neutral paper) publishes returns from 26 parishes in which the vote for governor, was Mouton (Democrat) 4,610, Johnson (Whig) 3,037.

Mouton's majority thus far 1,573!!!

The Whig majority in the above parishes at the Presidential election in 1840, was 2,880; consequently, the democratic gain, so far, is 4,453.

The New Orleans Courier of the 9th inst. says:

"No! we wont crow over the fallen, albeit the provocation has been great. We are content, when we find it in our power to state that the Democratic candidate for Governor, ALEXANDER MOUTON, has received a majority of 2,000 votes:

"And that there will be a Democratic majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

"Yes! let it be known from the Falls of St. Anthony to Cape Florida—from Passamaquoddy to the Sabine—that Louisiana has been rescued from the odious rule of the aristocracy."

This is the first time, we believe, that the Democrats ever carried their candidate for Governor in the State. Mr. Mouton is certainly the only thorough Democrat who has reached that station within the last fifteen years; and his majority will prove to be greater than that by which Federalism has usually succeeded there. It will not be less than 2,000.

Both branches of the Legislature, it will be seen by the Courier news, are also Democratic. This, we think, bodes no good to Mr. Conard, who made his ungrateful, virulent speech against General Jackson's conduct at New Orleans, with a view to recommend himself to the rancorous Tories, who hold sway in the Federal party in his State; and through them, to procure his election to a full term in the Senate, where he has had only the taste of a fraction of a session.

The tables are turned, too, it will be seen, in the House of Representatives.

Congress.—The Hon. E. D. White, (Whig) has been re-elected from the 1st district without opposition.

Gen. Dawson (Dem.) is re-elected by 2d. congressional district, by between five and six hundred majority.

Partial returns received from the 3d congressional district, indicate that James G Bryce (Dem.) has been elected over the honorable John Moore, the present Whig Representative, by a large majority.

CONGRESS.

THE BIG TARIFF PASSED.—As we have conjectured in the Globe of yesterday, the Federal party worked through the BIG TARIFF BILL to-day, under the operation of the previous question, and cut off all voting by yeas and nays on the amendments proposed in Committee of the whole.

By this new mode of legislation, the Representative escapes all responsibility for his votes on amendments rejected in committee. No votes are taken there by yeas and nays—and all voting *on the rejected amendments* by yeas and nays, in the House, (where it was the immemorial custom to renew such propositions, and call the yeas and nays, so as to hold each Representative to his responsibility,) is precluded by the previous question. Every Federal member can now deny before his constituents that he voted against any of the rejected amendments which he shall find to be popular in his district.

It will be seen that the present bill repeals the proviso in the distribution act, by which it was made a condition that, in case duties on any articles should at any time be raised to exceed 20 per cent., the distribution should cease, and the land funds restored to the treasury of the Union.

The duties under the present bill more than double the 20 per cent of the compromise act; and the plighted faith which obtained the passage of the distribution law only by inserting that condition, is now violated; *the duties are raised above 20 per cent* and the conditional clause of the distribution act repealed. This is high-handed, not high-minded Federalism. It is Coonskin, not black-cockade Federalism.

On the passage of the bill the vote stood:

For the bill	116
The following absentees would probably have voted for the bill viz: Messrs. Henry, Hunt, Rayner: and T. W. Williams.	4
	120
Against the bill	112
The following absentees would probably have voted against the bill, viz: Messrs. Colquit, Ferris, Lowell, Oliver, Proffit, Sweeney, Westbrook and Wise	8
	120
For the bill	120
Against it	120
Dead (Mr. Hastings)	1
Speaker	1
	242

The number of which the House is compo ed.—*Globe July 16.*

The votes of the Indiana delegation, on the final passage of the bill, stood as follows:

YEAS—Gravens, Lane. Thompson. Wallace, White.

NAYS—Kennedy.

Proffit, *as usual*, dodged. He *never* votes as a general rule.

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

I learn from good authority that the Treasury Department is ready to meet the requisition of the States by distributing the share of money allowed them under the Land Bill, for the sales from January to July. New Jersey it is said, has received her share.

Important Rumor.—[illegible] item we cut from the New Orleans Courier:

We are told that a letter from the city of Mexico, received here this morning via Havana, mentions that the American minister would withdraw, in which case President Santa Anna intended to declare war immediately against the United States.

Stand from under!!

The Picayune observes:

We know nothing of the nature of the instructions sent to Gen. Thompson in relation to the claims of our citizens upon Mexico, or what has been done as regards some of the Americans among the prisoners taken at Santa Fe who claimed the protection of this government, but this much we do know, that there will be little temporising on the part of Gen. T. Whatever may be our present relations with Mexico, they will not suffer while in the hands of so prompt and efficient an officer.—*N. Y. Express.*

From the Indiana State Sentinel.

If the people at a distance judge the character of the Hoosiers by their Representatives in the Koon Skin Kongress, they must think we are a pretty set of customers indeed! Of the course of two of those representatives in relation to the last *veto*, the Ohio Statesman's correspondent writes as follows:—

'Mr. Proffit, sportively entitled 'the indomitable fice dog of the Corporals' Guard,' sallied out to the defence of the President, into a very witty sarcastical and sincere manner: and upon taking his seat, M. Lane of Indiana, somewhat celebrated for his expose in the early part of the session, of the character and treasonable mal practices of the Godlike Daniel, took up the glove. After abusing the President for the exercise of his constitutional duty to his heart's content, and to the evident injury of his lungs, for he raved like a lunatic when the 'fit is on' he sat down in a very complacent manner, perspiring most copiously from the excitement of his tremendous phillippic.'

We find also, the following, in the 'Madisonian' of the 2d inst:—

'OUR LEARNED BROTHER LANE.'—We beg leave to call the attention of the people of the district in Indiana now *misrepresented* by this small oratorical hurricane, to the fact of his declaration that he prefers a monarchy to the exercise of the Veto power under our republican institutions. We refer our readers to his speech, published in the Intelligencer, on the receipt of the late Veto Message.

It is said to be a long lane that has no turning. Well for Brother Lane, was it, that he was timed by the 'hour rule,' otherwise, in the sublimated energies of his ethereialized oratory, he would, by this time, have been in a straight lane for Heaven. The fact is Earth is too narrow a boundary for such a genius. Zanesville was a fool to Lane.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A great convention is soon to be held in Western Virginia. The Wheeling times details the grievances:

Western Virginia has a population 271,000, and a representation of 46 in the Assembly, while Eastern Virginia has 257,000 and 78 delegates. Western Virginia has in the Senate 13. Eastern 19. The consequence is, Eastern Virginia caring nothing about roads, we have none, nothing for common schools we have none, opposed to the general policy of other states, and we are compelled to submit. Western Virginia is represented in Congress by seven members, Eastern Virginia by fourteen members. No Senator has ever been elected from west to the Blue Ridge, and public officers are appointed from the east, the Governor is an eastern man, and all the state expenditures are made in the east. It strikes us these amount to something to quarrel for.

Further particulars of the accident.—Yesterday morning forty of the unfortunate victims of the Edna were followed to the grave by a large number of our citizens. There was but one additional death yesterday, tho' it is the opinion of the physicians in attendance that eight or ten of those who have thus far survived the effects of this terrible disaster cannot recover.—*St Louis Reporter July 5,*

THE IMPEACHMENT.—We find in the Intelligencer of Thursday Mr. Botts' charge against the President.

MR. BOTTS' CHARGES.

1st. I charge John Tyler with a great usurpation of power and violation of law, in attempting to exercise a controlling influence over the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, by ordering the payment of accounts that had been by them rejected, and threatening them with expulsion from office unless his orders were observed.

2d. I charge him with being guilty of a high misdemeanor in retaining men in office for months after they have been rejected by the Senate as unworthy, incompetent, and unfaithful, to the great detriment of the public interest, and hazard of loss to the public Treasury; the Government having no security for the faithful application or the public lands passing through their hands, and he thereby defeating that provision of the constitution which requires the advice and consent of the Senate to all nominations made by the President.

3d. I charge him with gross official misconduct in attempting, in a spirit of revenge, for a constitutional exercise of power by the Senate, in the rejection of one of his nominees to office, to remove a large number of faithful and meritorious subordinate officers from the Custom House of Philadelphia, with whom no fault was found save that of a supposed political preference for another and who had discharged their duties with entire satisfaction to the collector of customs, and for attempting to substitute in their stead men having no other recommendation than that of a supposed acquiescence to his view.

4th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of endeavoring to excite a disorganizing and revolutionary spirit in the country, by inviting a disregard of, and disobedience to a law of Congress, which law he has himself sworn to see faithfully executed.

5th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor in office of withholding his assent to laws indispensable to the operations of Government, involving no constitutional difficulty on his part—of depriving the Government of all legal sources of revenue—of assuming to himself the whole power of taxation—and of collecting duties from our citizens without the authority or sanction of law.

6th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of open prostitution and profligacy in a willingness to barter away the offices of Government, and the principles he professed, to obtain the support of one of the parties in Congress to which he has heretofore been opposed.

7th. I charge him with gross official misconduct, in having been guilty of a shameless duplicity, equivocation, and falsehood with his late Cabinet andCongress; such as has brought him into disgrace and contempt with the whole American people, which has disqualified him from administering this Government with advantage, honor, or virtue.

8th. I charge him with an arbitrary and despotic abuse of political resentment, with such evident marks of inconsistency and duplicity as leave no room to doubt his total disregard of the interests of the people and of his duty to the country.

9th. I charge him with the high misdemeanor of arraying himself in open hostility to the Legislative department of the Government, by the publication of slanderous and libellous letters under his own signature, with a view of creating a false and unmerited sympathy for himself and bringing Congress into disrepute and odium with the people, by which means that harmony between the Executive and Legislative so essential to good government and the welfare of the people has been utterly destroyed.

10th. I charge him with an abandonment of an acknowledged constitutional duty, in refusing to render such aid to the constituted authorities of Rhode Island, when called on, as he had himself promised in his letter to Governor King, as a sacred constitutional obligation resting upon him.

11th. I charge him with pursuing such a course of vacillation, weakness and folly, as must, if he is permitted to remain longer at the head of the Government, bring the country into dishonor and disgrace abroad, and force the people into a state of abjec misery and distress at home.

12th. I charge him with being utterly unworthy and unfit to have the destinies of this nation in his hands as Chief Magistrate, and with having brought upon the Representatives of the People the Imperious necessity of exercising their constitutional prerogative of impeachment, or of surrendering the Government to him to be used as a plaything and a toy, for his sport on the one hand, and his malignity on the other.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That the federal whigs have almost always been in the ascendancy in the State; and look at the condition of our State and the people.

Keep it before the people,

That the whigs have made the same promises and professons just before election, which they are now making.

Keep it before the people,

That we wish to know when the federal whigs ever kept a promise; even of restoring good times, or giving us two dollars a day and roast beef!

Keep it before the people.

That if whigs are elected to the Legislature, they *will vote to* REPEAL the *Appraisement Law!*

Keep it before the people.

That the Whig speculators desire a majority in the next Legislature for the purpose of making such laws as will compel the poor man's cow to sell for 12½ cents, and his last forty acres of land and his hunting cabin, for 50 cents. See the operation of the wag laws in Kentucky—and we know of 40 acres of land being sold for 50 cents.—*State Sentinel.*

TWO MINISTERS STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING AT THE COMMUNION TABLE.—A correspondent at North Stamford, Conn., gives us the following narrative.

"Sabbath day, the 3d inst., was a solemn day to the people in the parish. The morning devotions in the house of God, were ended, the exercises of the sacramental feast had commenced, the bread broken and distributed, the cup taken, when the house in which we were assembled was struck with lightning. The venerable Platt Buffet, of Stamwich, was present and assisted the Pastor, Rev. Henry Fuller, in the exercises. He had poured out the wine, taken the cup, and was giving thanks to God, when he and Mr. Fuller were instantaneously prostrated to the earth.

The groans and the shrieks which instantly broke forth from the congregation, it is utterly impossible for me to describe; and yet there seemed to pervade in the assembly the most solemn awe. All appeared to feel as if standing on the verge of death. The bursting thunder, the vivid lightning without, the terrifying scene within, contributed to render the gloom most terrific.

Mr. Fuller was not seriously injured, though feeling considerably affected in some limbs.—Mr. Buffet is very seriously injured; we supposed him dead for some ten minutes. No signs of life was apparent until water was procured and thrown upon him. He still suffers great distress at the stomach, takes no food but is perfectly rational.

The electric fluid entered the chimney top, descending to the stove pipe, and exploded immediately over the communion table, where those servants of God were standing.

Some others were slightly affected, though not seriously.

The Congregational meeting house in New Canaan was struck about the same time, and several knocked down. An academy and dwelling house in the same town, and a dwelling in this parish, were considerably injured.—*N. Y. Obs.*

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—There was a tremendous tornado at Nunday Valley, Allegany county, on the 2d July—in some respects resembling the great whirlwind which some few years ago caused such awful cracking in the woods in the same county—when the sturdiest trees were broken like pipe-stems, or scattered like chaff over a considerable tract of country. The Cattaraugus Republican says—

It seemed to have originated from the meeting of two clouds in the valley, and swept down the creek to the northeast, moving houses and barns, and prostrating sheds, fences and trees, and every thing in its course. Large quantities of timber have been blown down, and much damage done to the fences, &c. A house in which a family named Mason resided, was lifted from over their heads, leaving the family exposed but uninjured on the first floor.

The main current of air is said to have been from 50 rods to half a mile wide. It was reported before our informant left *Nunda*, that much damage was done by the tornado in its course at Groveland. It there turned into a severe hailstorm, and broke down the wheat, and injured sheep, cattle, &c.

The New Brunswicker, published at St. John's announces the return to that province of the Hon. Chas. Simmons, one of the commissioners relative to the Northeastern boundary, and adds that his associates would return in a few days. If farther says, that had not commissioneers been sent to represent New Brunswick, "a sad blow might have been given to the interest of the province."

NEW ORLEANS BANKS.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 6th inst., remarks:—"A farther derangement in our currency has taken place yesterday, at an early hour the Union and the Mechanics & Traders' Banks suspended specie payments. The Bank of Louisiana is now the only one left that redeems its issues in specie, and she has scarcely a bill in circulation."

THE NEGOTIATION.—We doubt not, from various indications, that all our difficulties with England will be speedily settled—that the negotiation will terminate one way or the other in the few days—and we hope it will be amicably.—*The Madisonian.*

WAKE SNAKES.—Mr. Clay, in his Lexington barbecue speech, in which he spoke of a *virgin* heifer" that was slaughtered on the occasion, closes with this manly appeal to his party troops:

"Whigs! arouse from the ignoble supineness which encompasses you—awake from the lethargy in which you lie bound—cast from you that unworthy apathy which seems to make you indifferent to the fate of your country—arouse, awake, shake off the dew drops that glitter on your garments and once more march to battle and victory. You have been disappointed, deceived, betrayed—shamefully deceived and betrayed. Will you therefore also prove false and faithless to your country; or obey the impulses of a just and patriotic indignation!—As for Captain Tyler, he is a mere snap—a flash in the pan; pick your whig flints and try your rifles again."

Well then, why don't the "ignoble" whigs rouse up! Do get up you lazy rascals and shake yourselves! Ye "false and faithless" eaters of a *virgin* calf, get up while your stomachs are full! Compare this stupid froth, with the mild and appropriate language of Mr Van Buren on all occasions.

SUBLIME.

The last paragraph of Mr. Clay's great speech at Lexington, is as follows;

"As for Captain Tyler, he is a mere snap—a flash in the pan; pick your Whig flints, and try your rifles again!"

We propose to amend the sentiment as follows:

As for Henry Clay, he's a lick'd-up people—a mere gum-suction—hunt up your Whig gourd-shells, and try your coon-skins again!

Goshen Democrat.

ANOTHER PROPHET.—The reverent Mr. Shimeall, an Episcopal clergyman in New York says, that the *Millennium* will commence in 1847 and that the end of the world will be in 1868.

☞ It is said that the new line of demarkation between the United States and Texas, says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, gives the latter about seven hundred square miles of what has been considered the territory of Louisiana. It also takes from Arkansas the whole of the rich county of Miller, and part of Lafayette, and includes many of the most extensive plantations of the two States.

SHAWNEETOWN BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have finally decided not to resume specie payments at present, either in part or in full.—The first of March next was named by the Board as the very earliest day that they would think of resuming.—*Cin. Gaz.*

SHAWNEETOWN BANK—SOMETHING SUSPICIOUS.—The Democratic Organ, published at that place, says:

It seems that there have been recently large transfers of stock in the bank of Illinois to certain companies of St. Louis. Why these men should be purchasing stock at par value and substituting their notes in the place of those of the original holders, at a time when the stock is so much reduced in value, has excited some enquiry. And what makes the facts more interesting is that some of the principal men of the Bank have taken a lively concern in the transaction. The best opinion seems to be that these men anticipate a speedy end to the Bank, and hope by getting possession of the principal interests of the Bank to be able to purchase State bonds at a reduced price—separate the State from the Bank and pay her in bonds—proceed to collect the debts of the Bank, and realize in the end a splendid speculation. Whether the scheme shall prove successful we know not. But while we look upon it as ominous of the approaching dissolution of the Bank, we are shocked at the manner in which they hope to consummate the plan. Base and unprincipled as it may seem, they even talk of buying State Bonds with the specie on hand. And whence comes this specie! It is well known that not a dollar of private stock is now paid in; but the State has paid hers. It is the State's money! The small remnant left out of $1,000,000 by mismanagement!

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS.—A writer in the St. Louis Republican represents that the liabilities of the State Bank of Illinois are now reduced to $1,700,000. To pay this she has nominally about $5 500,000 assets; and the writer makes an estimate to show that her bills, notes, real estate and specie are now worth in specie more than $3,000,000. The writer thinks the bank is playing the game of making her paper as worthless as possible, that it may be bought up for the benefit of the stockholders. The editor of the Republican estimates that the New-York house, Nevens & Townsend, (large stockholders we suppose) has been buying up her paper; and he supposes that the plan is to compel the bank's debtors to settle in specie as soon as her circulation can be bought up. The editor recommends the holders of her notes to institute a suit against her instead of sacrificing them. He says the impression is very common that the bank of Shawneetown is playing the same dishonest game.

DREADFUL STAMBOAT DISASTER.—Late Montreal papers bring us the particulars of a calamity unprecedented in extent in British America. The steamboat Shamrock, a high pressure boat, on its passage from Montreal to Kingston on Saturday last, exploded its boiler about five miles from Lachine, scattering death and destruction around. So sudden were the effects that in a few moments FIFTY-EIGHT human beings were precipitated into eternity. The passengers, about 120 in number, were English, Irish and Scotch immigrants. The explosion carried away the decks and opened the sides so that the vessel immediately went down.

The Montreal Herald says the Steamer Dolphin was at the time about half a mile in the rear of the Shamrock, and on board her the explosion was heard, and its effects perceived.—The captain dropped two barges which he had in tow, and made all haste to carry succor.—When the Dolphin reached the scene of disaster, the sight was appalling: the unfortunate steamer had disappeared, and the surface of the water was covered with living and dead bodies. Some living clinging to fragments of the wreck, and to the sides of two barges which remained unimpaired.

By the humane and laudable exertions of the master and crew of the Dolphin, about sixty persons of different ages and sexes were picked up. Of these about thirty are more or less injured, and about thirty, principally Irish, escaped unhurt.—*Tol do Register.*

MORMON DISCLOSURES.—A quarrel has occurred between Gen. John C. Bennett, commander of the Nauvoo Legion, and Jo Smith, the prophet, which is likely to blow up the whole concern and produce some astounding disclosures. Gen. B. has been excommunicated from the church.—and he comes out in a long letter to the Sangamon Journal, in which he charges the holy Jo with every crime, from murder to swindling—specifies a number of instances of attempted seduction, by the prophet, giving names and particulars, and says that Jo's victims are hundreds, of both single and married women, whom he approaches for his infernal purposes, "*in the name of the Lord, and by his authority and permission.*" He says if the Governor of Missouri will make another demand for Jo Smith, and the writ for his apprehension placed in his hands, he pledges himself to arrest and deliver him to the proper authorities, at the risk of his own life which he says is threatened by Smith. He calls upon the people of Illinois to avenge his death, if he shall be assassinated and promises further disclosures—some in relation to Smith's land operations, which will be of advantage to his creditors. Our opinion is that Gen. Jo Smith, Gen. Bennett, and the whole gang are a set of the most consummate scoundrels that ever went unwhipped of justice, and hope that now they have fell to criminating one another, they will shortly receive the reward of their doings.

INDIAN FIGHT.—The St. Louis Evening Gazette of the 6th inst., says:—"We learn, by a letter from Galena, that about a fortnight ago some Chippewas made an attack upon a party of Sioux, near Fort Snelling. A fight followed which lasted a good part of the day, and resulted in the death of thirteen Sioux and five Chippewas.—20 of the former and 7 of the latter were wounded. There is an hereditary feud betweou these tribes, and it has been found impossible to reconcile it."

AUGUST ELECTION.

☞We are requested by Nathan Coleman to withdraw his name as candidate for Seminary Trustee, and announce David McLain in his stead.

☞We are desired by J. C. Silvers to inform the citizens of Allen County; that he has DECLINED being a candidate for Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR:—Please to announce David McLain of the 1st District—Henry Rudisill of the 2d, and Franklin P. Randall of the 3d. as candidates for Trustees of the County Seminary.

MANY VOTERS.

We are requested to announce B. A. CRISSENBERRY as a candidate for County Commissioner.

We are authorised to announce *ABRAHAM CUPPY*, Esq. of Whitley County as a candidate to represent the Counties of Kosciusko and Whitley in the next General Assembly.

Mr. Editor:—

Please announce JOSEPH JONES, as a candidate for County Commissioner at the ensuing August election.

We have been desired by some neighbors of J. C. SILVER to announce him as a candidate for County Commissioner.

Mr. Editor.—Please to announce M. S. WINES as a Candidate for Representative of Allen County at the ensuing election, and oblige MANY VOTERS. p.

We are authorised to announce RAPIN ANDREWS, of Cedar Creek, as a candidate for County Commissioner.

We are authorised to announce THOS. JOHNSON, as a candidate to represent Allen County in the next Legislature. p.

If the citizens of Allen County will elect JOHN M. SNIVELY Sheriff, at the next August election, he will be much obliged to them.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM ARCHER as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are authorised to announce WM. A. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR. Please announce GEORGE F. HILL as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County at the ensuing election. p.

We are authorised to announce THOMAS VAN ANDA for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are requested to announce JOHN C. SWINNEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county. p.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM STEWART, as a candidate for Sheriff of this County. p.

We are requested to inform the citizens of Allen county that BRADFORD B. STEVENS is a candidate for Sheriff. p

We are authorized to announce RICHARD McMULLEN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allen county. p.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—*Wholesale Prices.*
Corrected weekly by P. KISER, *Market Master.*

Bacon, hog round,	per lb.	3c.
Hams		4
Pork,	bbl.	7 00
Lard	lb.	4
Butter		6
Veal		4
Fresh Pork	cwt.	1 50
Beef		2 00
Flour	bbl.	4 00
Wheat	bush.	62
Rye		40
Oats		16
Corn	18 a	20
Potatoes		20
Beans		75
Peas		50
Dried Apples		1 50 scarce
" Peaches		2 50 "
Cranberries		1 25
Eggs	doz.	4
Whiskey by bbl.	gal.	20

The "United Baethren in Christ" will hold a Camp Meeting, to commence on the 18th day of August next, four miles east of Bluffton, Wells County.

July 30, 1842.

The Rev. MR. SHAW, Catholic Missionary of the Diocess of Vincennes, Indiana, will preach in the Catholic Church, some time in August next.

July 22, 1842.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at and from Fort Wayne, Ia.

ARRIVALS.

Logansport, Ia, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

Maumee City, O., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Elkhart, Ia., Every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

White Pigeon, Mich., every Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

Branch C. H. Mich., every Thursday at 6 P. M.

Pulaski, O, every Sunday at 6 P. M.

Piqua, O., every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

Winchester, Ia., Every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

Whi ley C. H. Ia., every Saturday at 3 P. M.

DEPARTURES.

Logansport, Ia, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Maumee City, O., every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M.

Elhart, Ia, every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 A. M.

White Pigeon, Mich., every Thursday at 6 A. M.

Branch C. H. Mich., every Monday at 6 A. M.

Pulaski. O., every Friday at 6 A. M.

Piqua, O. every Tuesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Winchester, Ia., every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Whitley C. H. Ia. every Friday at 9 A. M.

Stop Thief!!---100 Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension of a villain named Thomas Jacobs, who on Sunday last stole from the store of the subscriber a pocket book containing from 1500 to $2,000. He was formerly a driver on the New York and Erie Canal, has recently been in Little Rock Arkansas, and Memphis, Tennessee, and been a hand on board Mississippi steamboats. He is a small fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, rather round shouldered, sandy complexion, about 23 years of age, of genteel appearance and speaks French fluently. He had on a thin check frock coat, sattinett pantaloons, faded satin vest, and a pair of broad-toed shoes.

☞ The Pocket Book is a large calf skin one; the money is mostly of the State Bank of Indiana; there is also some State Scrip, and Canal Land Certificates; about $200 in Ohio money, mostly 10's; some of it on the Life and Trust. About $150 State Bank of Illinois. Three Ohio State bonds; and some New-York and Philadelphia bills. E. A. CAMPBELL.

Fort Wayne, July 20, '42.

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

*A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus **

OHIO.

Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putman
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do dq payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

Wheat Wanted!

WHEAT! WHEAT!!—Wanted by the subscribers, for which CASH will be be paid on delivery at the Woodlawn Mills, (late Col. Wines') about one mile below town on the Wabash and Erie Canal.

TAYLOR & FREEMAN.

Fort Wayne, July 27, 2842.

STRAYED—From the pasture of Wm. Barton, one mile south of Fort Wayne, on Wednesday the 20th inst., a large BLACK HORSE 15½ hands high, 6 years old, high carriage, few white hairs in his forehead, a white spot on the mane where the collar worked, shod before.—Any person who will return said horse, or give information where he may be found, to the subscriber living on Dr. Thompson's farm south of Fort Wayne, or to Dr. Thompson, or Thos. Van Anda, in Fort Wayne, shall be liberally rewarded and have all reasonable expenses.

JOHN EDMONDS.

July 29, 1842. 5

Who wants to build a cheap House?

THE subscriber having some time since purposed building, went to work and prepared all the materials for building a house 36 feet long by 20 fet wide, which, as he is now obliged to postpone building for the present, he offers for sale very low. The materials consist of a lot of panel doors—door frames—window frames with sash already painted and glazed, to fit them—a lot of dressed sidi g—dressed flooring a lot of shingles, inside casings for doors and windows, and in fact all the Joiner's work necessary for a house of the above size, all of which he will sell at less that half the original cost. Apply at Mr. Tower's Cabinet Shop, or at the residence of David Ball. AUGUSTINE FORY.

Fort Wayne July 27, 1842. 5

State of Indiana, Allen County—ss.

Samuel Sowers, vs. Samuel Leard. } Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 13th day of July 1842, a writ of Domestic Attachment was issued by me Lysander Williams, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County of Allen, at the instance and upon the affidavit of Samuel Sowers, against the goods chattles rights, credits, moneys and effects of Samuel Leard, by virtue of which writ 4 Feather Beds, 8 Pillows, 3 Comforts, 3 Flannel Sheets, 5 Bedsteads, 3 Maps, 1 Settee, 1 Set of Chairs, 1 Bureau, 2 Tables, 1 Sink, and 10 Decanters, have been attached as the property of the said Samuel Leard, and that on the 20th day of August, 1842, at 1 o'clock P. M. at my office in Wayne Township in said County, I will proceed to hear and determine upon the said attachment, of which the said Samuel Leard and all other persons concerned will take notice.

LYSANDER WILLIAMS, J. P.

July 29, '42. 5

OWNER WANTED for a Black Leather Trunk, which the subscriber brought from the Lafayettee House in Lafayette, in his canal boat, to Fort Wayne, on or about the 20th May last. It is a common sized blac leather Trunk, and had a card tacked on the top directed JOHN VARNAN. Said trunk has been opened and found to contain a quantity of Bed Linen, Towels, &c., some of which are marked with a Lady's name in New Orleans. Also a Bible, Life of Shakespeare, and some other books; a Lady's *work box and a few articles of gentlemen's* clothing. The owner is requested to claim and take away said Trunk before Monday the 12th Sept. next, or it will be sold to defray charges. The Trunk is stored in Dr. Evans' warehouse in Fort Wayne. THOS. J. PRICE.

July 30, '42. eow3t 5

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Jesse Vermilyea. I have levied on the following property, to wit: So much of the Chapin e Reserve as lies in towns No. 29 and 30 Range 11, East, in Allen County, except 6 chains bordering upon the Wabash & Erie Canal. I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for seven years, (on Monday the 22d day of Aug. next) at the court house door in the town of Fort Wayne, in said county, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs and accruing costs, then I will offer at the same time and place, the fee simple of said Lot to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of Jesse Vermilyea, to satisfy an execution in favor of Wm. Stewart.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 30, 1842. $2 00 5

State of Indiana, } ss.
Steuben County. }

In the Steuben Circuit Court, Sep. Term '42

Jonathan Woodruff and Wm M. Holmes.
vs
Jonathan Baldwin and Oliver C. Brown.
In Chancery.

THE said defendants Jonathan Baldwin and Oliver C. Brown, are hereby notified that the said complainants Jonathan Woodruff and Wm. M. Holmes, by Coombs & Leporte, Esq's. their Solicitors, have this day filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, their bill in Chancery against said defendants, and have also filed the affidavit of a disinterested person, showing to my satisfaction that the said defendants Jonathan Baldwin and Oliver C. Brown, are non residents of the State of Indiana. And said defendants are further notified that unless they plead, answer, or demur to said bill, on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said Court, to be holden at the court house in the village of Angola in said County, on the 24th day of Oct. next, the same, will be taken "pro confesso," against them, and a decree rendered accordingly. JAS. M'CONNELL, Clk.

July 27, 1842. 5

LITERARY NOTICE.—The Members of the Eristic Society are requested to meet at the Eristic Hall, A. M. M'Junkin's school house) on Tuesday evening next, Aug. 2d.

GEO. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

July 30, 42.

JUSTICES' AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS

In the Adams Probate Court, May Term, 1842.

Matter of the estate of Patrick Bradley, dec'd.

COMES now the Adm'r. of said estate and makes his report in writing, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said dec'd is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, to the unknown heirs of the said Patrick Bradley to be and appear in our said Court at the next term thereof, and show cause why the real estate of said dec'd. shall not be made assets to pay the debts outstanding against the same.

S. L. RUGG, Clk.

May 19, 1842. 1

In the Probate Court of Adams County May Term 1842.

Matter of the estate of William Daniels dec'd.

NOW comes the Adm'r. of said estate and makes his report in writing by which it appears that the personal estate of said dec'd is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that notice be given by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, to the unknown and non-resident heirs of said William Daniels to be and appear in our said Court at the next term thereof and show cause why the real estate of said de ceased shall not be reduced to assets to pay the debts outstanding against the same.

S. L. RUGG, Clk.

May 14th 1842. 1

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.

May 6th 42. 45

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable a greeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

Notice to City Tax-payers.

THE Mayor and Messrs Ramsey and Sharpe will meet at the City Recorder's office on Saturday the 30th day of July, inst., for the purpose of hearing and determining of all such grievances as may be brought before them in relation to the assessment of the property in the City of Fort Wayne for the present year, and will take such measures for the redress of the same as may to them seem proper.

WM. LYTLE, Recorder.

July 15, 1842. 3

Land for Sale.

GREAT BARGAINS.

I HAVE for sale one thousand four hundred and sixty-four acres of choice Land in the County of Whitley, embracing all of Sections 6, and 35, and Fractional Section 7, South-west quarter Section 26 in Township 31 North of Range 10 East. The land will be sold at a lower rate than any other ever offered in the country. JAMES COOK.

Goshen, Ia. July 7, 1842. 3

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The undersigned will sell at public auction on the 13th day of August next, at the residence of Henry Rudisill in Allen County, a quantity of personal property, consisting of Household Furniture, a carriage, two Shingle Machines, one Durham Bull, the one half of the Patent right for the Spiral-vent Water Wheel, for Allen County, Ind., and some other personal property. Terms cash; sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. E FLEMING,
Assignee of said Rudisill.

July 22, 1842. 4

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Allen Probate Court, I will offer at public sale on Saturday the 6th of August 1842, at the Court house door in the town of Huntington, Huntington County, Indiana, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: the North half of the South west quarter of Sec 14, Town 29, Range 10, being Canal land lying in said county near Dickey's Lock on the Canal. Also the upper half of a Section of land reserved to Pishewa a Miami Indian, and by him conveyed to James Godfroy dec'd, lying on the Wabash river near the mouth of Rock Creek.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given if the purchaser give approved security.

W. H. COOMBS, Adm'r.
Of J. Godfroy, dec'd.

July 6, 1842. 2

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued from the Clerk's office of the Allen circuit court and to me directed against the goods chattels, lands and tenements of William A. Jackson, I have levied on the following property to wit: the West half of the S E qr. and the West half of the east half of the South east qr of Section 31 Township 31, North of Range 13 East containing 120 acres. I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for a sufficient quantity to satisfy said execution) for seven years to come, on Saturday the thirteenth day of Aug next at the Court House door in the town of Fort Wayne, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and cost, in that case I will offer at the same time and place the fee simple to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of Wm. A. Jackson, to satisfy an execution in favor of Wm. Young.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 21, 1842. $1 93 4

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court to me directed against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of Charles W. Ewing, I have levied on the following property to wit: the west half SW qr. of Sec. 13, Town 32, N of Range 12 and W half N E qr of Sec 24 Town 32 Range 12. I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for seven years to come, on Saturday the 13th day of Aug. 1842. between the hours of ten a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day at the court house door in said town of Fort Wayne, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs, then I will offer the fee simple at the same time and place to the highest bidder for cash in hand

Taken as the property of Chas. W. Ewing to satisfy an execution in favor of C. W. Howe.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 22, 1842. $1 93 4

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.

pril 9th 1842. 43

PROCLAMATION.—The qualified voters of Allen County will meet at the usual places of holding elections in said County, on the 1st Monday in August next for the purpose of electing one Representative one Sheriff, one Coroner one County Commissioner and three Trustees of the County Seminary.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

BLANK DEEDS,

For sale at this Office.

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.

MRS. PAUL,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets *in a superior style.* Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

A CARD.

MILLINERY!

MISS ERWIN has recently opened a MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER'S SHOP at the house of CAPT. O. FAIRFIELD, one door West of the Presbyterian Church. She is prepared to do all manner of work in her line of business with neatness and despatch, and invites the patronage of a liberal public. Every effort will be used to give general satisfaction to all who may favor her with their custom.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49tf

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and gray cloths at the cheap store

E. A. CAMPBELL.

ONONDAGA SALT—50 BBLS. ONONDAGA SALT received on commission, and will be sold low for cash, by

L. G. & R. P JONES.

April 23, 1842. 43

Eastern Store.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the store of N. FARRAND. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock comprises a better assortment than can be found elsewhere. R. DYKES.

April 15, 1842.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Fort Wayne city, Ia., on the first day of July 1842, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Richard Anderson
Geo Anthony
Charles Aking & Co.
Mrs Anson or
Mrs Betsey Blackmore
Eliza Arnold
Richard Anderson or
Alfred Pattee
F S Avaline

B

John L Berry
Jesse Baxley
Thos Brotm
Mrs Ann Bourk
James Bell
Franklin G. Baldwin
David Burr
Henry Bowser
Moses Barlow
Ransom E Beyard
Miss Eliza Butler
John Bain
James Ballow
Peter Becher
Richard Baughn

C

Wm Clark 2
Wm Castleman
Daney Columbia
Miss Susan Clark
David Campbell
Sibyal Casterline
Colerick and Coombs
John Decker
Hugh W Campbell
Mrs Jane Clinger 2
Wm Crumley
Levi Chapman
C W Colton
Francis Comparet
Clerk of Allen County

D

James Donoho
Joseph Doner
H T Dewey 2
Mrs Margaret Dogherty
Rev Samuel Davis
Elmira Dils
Thos Devault
Lewis H Davis
Wm Decker
Wm D'Neal

E

Elizabeth Ewit
Joseph Evanson

F

Charles Fitk
Jay Fairfield
James W Fleming
Clark Fullerton
Moses Fairchild
Samuel Flutter
James Fletcher
Charles G French

G

Benj Gardiner
Madame Gibeau
Martin Golden
J B Griffith 2
Henry Graham 2
Mathew Griggs
Joseph Grommoner
John Griffith
Wm E Gouty

H

E. Herrick,
Dr Rufus Haymond
Stephen Heath
Wm Hill
Barney Holland
Jonathan Hurd
John Hill
O D Hurd
Caleb Hopkins
John P Hedges
Henry Hughs
Benj Hill

J

Eer Julin
Christopher Jordan
Daniel Jeffrey
Isaac James 2
Miss Jilsey Kumbelin
Peter Kyser
Daniel Keiley
Alfred S Johns 3
Thomas Jones
Joseph Jones
Wm Johnson
Simon Klinger
Wm King

L

Wm Laning
Margaret Line
Lucius Loveland
J Lewis
Titus Losey
Abram Lutes
John Lindsey
Lewis Wallace & Co 2
David Lewis
Robert Leard
—— Lewis
James L Lord
Lewis & Kimble
Joseph A Law
Chas Lavanway

M

Rufus McDonald
Neriah McMichael
Patrick McAdams
Mrs Wm McKay or
John Wyatt
Frederick Mena
Andrew J Mickman
John McElroy
John Minihane
Malcom McHenry
Frederick Many
Ezra May
Lewis Manor
Francis Morrisaw
Asa Miller

N

Benj Nickerson
Wm Nicholess
John Nicodemus

O

Silas Oviatt

P

Mary Petterson
Reuben Powers
Nelson Parker
John Parker
Allen Pratt
John Peltier
Ephraim Pettit
K K Peck
Neriah Pierce
Amaziah F Parker
T J Price
Isaac Parry

R

Cornelius Ronen
Isaac H Rose
Niel Ruthven
Moses Ratledge
Daniel Reid 2
Patrick Ryan
James A Royce
Michael Rowe
Col Wm Rood
O Root

S

John Stephenson
David W Smith
Charles Schwab
Jas Shoemaker
Patrick Sullivan
James Story
Robert Speer
Luther T Sanborn
Robert Stewart
Wm Shields
Francis Sweet

T

Peter Townsend
Wm Turner
Wm Tharp
John B. Thompson
James Thompson

V

Peter Vanvechten 2

W

David or Christian Welbern
Thos White
Wm Watson
Christopher Wall
Henry Wilson
Mrs Laury L Wright
John Winton

GERMAN.

Henry Hastede
Joseph Gillig
Meister Eigenberg
John D Reichelderfer
Jacob Marzwarth
Gustaff Reineke
Heinrich Von Behren
Frad Meyer
Adam Weiel
Fobst Henry Ventker
W F & St Miller
Peter Schwieger
Philip Brown
Peter Bonner
Karel F Hastz
Lewis Rappert
Lewis Diehl
Herin Franz Kesller
Elizabeth Metzgar

FRENCH

Nicola Elophe
Peter Balmeit
Balz Koller
Christian Muller
Isidore Piebon
Jean Pierre du Pont
Zephirin Pepin

S. NOEL, P. M.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are 'advertised.'

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. B. STEVENS

Feb. 10th 1842.

JAMES LORING HUBBELL,

ARTIST,

FORT

FOR THE SENTINEL.

LETTERS FROM INDIANA—NO. VII.

FORT WAYNE, July 10th 1842.

My Dear Friend:—

In common with the great mass of the people of New York and New England, I once thought, that the increase of catholicism in the United States, was fraught with danger to freedom of thought and our political institutions. Educated, as the children of Protestants usually are, to look upon the Roman Church as the powerful and implacable enemy of free inquiry and religious and political liberty;—striking down, for century after century, with its iron hand, every individual, whether weak or powerful, subject or king, who dared to question its infallibility, or resist its decrees; with Popes, who exercising both ecclesiastical and civil power, were represented as religious and political despots; I used to feel, that the spread of this religion in our Western States might have an injurious effect upon our dearly purchased and highly valued institutions. I am free to acknowledge, however, that my apprehensions upon this subject, no longer exist.

That the Catholic religion has been the instrument of the most overwhelming oppression, cannot be denied: That it is even now, in Portugal and Spain, the open and acknowledged foe of political as well as religious liberty;—the chief pillar of tyranny,—the corner stone of a severe and despotising despotism, I do not for one moment question. But this is not because the faith is, in its principles, corrupt, but because it is there, a national religion. The crowned heads of these countries have seized upon catholicism, to strengthen their own power, and, by using it for political purposes, have converted it from its proper sphere, and made it an engine of both political and religious oppression. The fault is not in the principles of the faith, but in the government and the people. The governments are despotisms—the people ignorant, vicious, debased. Episcopacy or Presbyterianism, were it the national religion of either of these countries, would be used for the same purposes, and would be just as oppressive as catholicism. Religious freedom cannot exist, any more than political freedom, under a despotic government. An unlimited monarchy, that tolerated freedom of thought upon religious subjects, could not exist for a single year. Religious liberty and political despotism can never exist together under the same government. One, or the other, must give way. Thus in all despotic countries, toleration upon religious subjects is unknown. The Emperor of China tolerates no religion but the debasing systems of "the celestial empire." The Sultan of Turkey compels his subjects to pay their devotions alone, to the prophet Mahomet;—The Emperor of Russia owns as the Greek Church,—the Queen of Spain the Roman. If England were an unlimited monarchy, Episcopacy would be, in that country, what Romanism is in others. If the subjects of Victoria were as ignorant as those of Isabella II:—if the government of England were as despotic as that of Spain, the church of England would be to the former, what the church of Rome is to the latter,—the prop of the throne, and the scourge of the people. Catholicity has not corrupted the countries, in which it is the national faith, but these countries have corrupted catholicity.

In the United States, there never can be as long as we are a free people, a national religion. Whenever the profession of any particular creed, *is* a necessary qualification for office, it will matter little to the people whether that creed be Protestant or Catholic, for they will have become a nation of slaves. Whatever the Catholic religion may have been in other countries,—whatever it may be, in those countries even now, on this side of the Atlantic it must assimilate itself to our peculiar institutions. If it sustains the throne in Portugal and Spain, it must sustain the democracy of numbers, in the United States. If it be an instrument of oppression there, it must be the supporter of freedom here.

But you dread the power of the Papal throne, and seem to be apprehensive, that the time may come when the Catholics may become so numerous in this country, that they may make their power felt at the ballot box;—when the thunders of the vatican may roll over the new world, as in times past, they have done, over the old, and the Sea of Rome, be, not only the fountain of religious truth, but the centre of political power, to the United States, as it once was in Europe.

In my judgment, there is no real ground for any such fears. There is no people in the world so jealous of foreign influence, as those of the United States. Themselves a free and independent people, with the organs of national self esteem highly developed, they are the last nation upon earth to bow the knee to a foreign power, civil or ecclesiastical. The fact, that the head of this church is in a distant land, and is supposed to exercise a direct and controlling influence over his people, throughout the world, is calculated to injure their cause in the United States. The greater the power of the Papal throne,—the more ample the pecuniary means of the church, the more jealous will our people be of the spread of its doctrines, and the increase of its influence. In my opinion, there is more reason to apprehend that the Catholics may be deprived of their just rights in the United States, than that our people will ever be brought under the control of the Roman See.

There is another obstacle in the way of Catholicism in the United States.

Under the influence of our free institutions, the people of this country have become eminently an independent and inquisitive people. They have little reverence for the time honored customs of other countries,—little respect for the institutions of past ages. The Catholic religion, with its forms and ceremonies, that speak of a past age, may excite the curiosity, but cannot command the admiration of the American people.—That religion is most likely to be popular with them which has novelty to recommend it. Mormonism is, at present, increasing more rapidly, I believe, than Romanism.—The latter is too ancient, its ceremonies savour too much of the past, it is covered too deeply with the dust and rubbish of bygone centuries, to suit our present taste.—Thus you rarely find converts to Catholicism in this country, among protestants. The increase of the Catholic church, in the different States, arises chiefly from foreign emigration.

That the Catholics are making a strong effort to establish their faith firmly and extensively in the Western States, is perfectly obvious, but, in this respect, they are not, either in labor or success, in advance of other sects. The Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists are equally active, vigilant, and assiduous, and much more successful in increasing their numbers, than are the Romanists. They all "compass sea and land to make proselytes," and prefer, I fear, making inroads upon the ranks of each other, to carrying the war into the dominions of the Devil

Yours truly, A. B.

AUGUST ELECTION.

INDIANA.—The election for representatives to the State Legislature, in the State of Indiana, takes place on the first Monday in August next. Judging from our exchange papers, there is little preparation making for the approaching contest by either party, and did we not know that the *Loco Foco* party is always so drilled as to be ready for action at the whisper of its leaders, there would seem to be no danger to be apprehended by the whigs. But let us warn our friends in Indiana not to trust to the seeming apathy of their opponents; if they do they will be deceived. That party is always vigilant and active, bringing their whole strength to the polls, and always running the proper number of candidates. They are the superior of carrying the Legislature of Indiana.—Do your friends not know that a field once surrendered is not easily recaptured? are they not aware that upon their success must depend the contention in the Senate of the United States of the present able body, Senator Smith, or the election of some other whig? Do they not reflect that the State may be so districted by their opponents as to deprive them of at least a part if their respectable whig representatives in the lower House! We trust and hope that our friends will see this matter in its true light before it is too late. We may be excused for this brief allusion to the approaching election in Indiana, by the interest we feel in the success of correct principles. *True Whig.*

The above, from a whig print at the city of Washington has been copied generally by the whig papers of this State. If it was not written by some of the Whig Senators or Representatives who are paid eight dollars a day for making "good times," and if they did not write or dictate it for the purpose of retaining their seats and salaries, then indeed, it is a rare specimen of pure unadulterated impudence. What occasion is there for the "foreign interference" by the tools of the Clay clique at Washington?—Do they suppose the Hoosiers incapable of *"doing their own voting,"* that they thus presume to offer their unasked advice?—Did they not have Burnett, besides, to tell them all about how our people must vote, to please the clique at Washington? What need then of this foreign appeal, and why are the pipe layers so pathetically called upon once more to be ready to earn base bribes of their leader!

Admitting its propriety in the abstract, however, what good reason does the "True Whig" offer to the Hoosiers *why* they should vote for Whigs instead of Democrats? Solely this: that Mr. Smith should be put into the United States Senate another, *second term*, of SIX YEARS; and that the State shall be so districted, by gerrymandering, that a majority of the Congressmen shall be Whigs for the next Ten Years!

That is all! Nothing is thought of but *office* and the SPOILS! Not a word is said about *our enormous State Debt of Sixteen millions*; not a suggestion for the *relief of the people* from the intolerable burthens which this great debt is likely to impose upon them, if the rash and impracticable propositions of visionary politicians shall be carried into effect; but every thing is merged into a mere scramble for the "loaves and fishes," for the exclusive benefit of heartless office-seekers!

We think there are some *other matters* quite as important as keeping certain men in office, and we believe a majority of the people of this State entertain a similar opinion.

The question of Taxes is one of much more magnitude; and Who shall we Elect, must be kept subordinate to that. Do the People desire that the taxes shall be again raised to 40 cents on the 100 dollars in stead of 15 cents! If so, they will elect those whigs who raised it to that amount, or they will re-elect the Democrats who reduced it from 40 to 15.

Do the People desire the *repeal of the Valuation Law*, which requires property under execution to sell for two thirds of its value, or not at all? If so, they will vote for Whigs, and they will soon be gratified as in Kentucky, *with the sight of their cattle selling under the hammer to pay tax debt's sequencies, at a SHILLING A HEAD!*

Do the people desire to perpetuate the past and present extravagance of the State Expenditures? If so, let them follow the dictation of the "True Whig," and elect those who having the ascendancy, are justly held responsible for their increase, in a few years, from the moderate sum of 25,000 dollars to the enormous one of 100,000 dollars annually.

Do the people desire to withdraw *all the Trust Funds of the State*—the Surplus Revenue, the Saline, the School funds, &c.—from the custody of the present agents in the several counties, by whom they are loaned to the people, and to *convert them into Bank Stock*, according to the law of winter before last, which was repealed at the last session, in the face of the most violent and savage opposition of the Bank minions? If so, let them send men here to legislate for them who are *indebted* to the Bank, and thus own a servitude—or who, under any circumstances, are disposed to bow the neck or bend the knee to its merciless dictation.

Do the People desire another BANK SUSPENSION? If so, let them elect a majority of men whom the Bank can control through fear or favor—men who believe that Banks, like Kings, can do no wrong, and they will not certainly be *accommodated* with another *suspension*. The People may rest assured that this, in particular, is no idle suggestion. They know that the Bank, last winter, thro' its President, declared its indisposition and inability and when resumption did come, some of the branches parted with their cash as if no dry dollar was an eye-tooth. They know that nothing but dire necessity compelled the majority of the Branches to resume, against the strong hostility of their managers and favorites. And *we now warn the people*, in all candor and seriousness, and if possible would ring it in the ears of every man, whig and Democrat, until the first Monday in August, that the Bank will only maintain resumption, through the fear of an impending penalty if it should again suspend; and that if we have a set of men elected whom it can hope to *bribe or terrify*, we shall again be swindled by an irredeemable currency.

These, and perhaps many other subjects of public interest, should be taken into consideration by the people, in making choice of Representatives to the next General Assembly: Each of them will quite as much affect their true interests, as the mere question of prolonging the term of service of Mr. Smith, in the U. S. Senate, to the length of *Twelve Years*; or of filling his place by the election of Noah Noble or Milton Stapp.—We have no disposition to undertake the importance of the selection of a U. S. Senator; still he has but a *single vote* for us or against us; and we had never seen the time when such a vote could have fastened upon the people of this state a tremendous debt of *Sixteen Millions of Dollars! A majority* of votes in *our Assembly*, however, has imposed such a burden upon the people; and the same power alone can justly remove or alleviate it. It depends upon the people themselves, to elect men who will seek the means of such alleviation; men disposed to legislate justly in all cases; rather than those who will contrive their whole study to be to procure the election of that partizan a life estate in some list office.

In view of these things, we appeal to our whig fellow citizens, once for all, to ask, on this occasion, all *party* considerations, and like true patriots, to go exclusively for their *country*! Let them seek for honest and incorruptible men as their representatives, and let lackeyed politicians and foreign dictators take care of themselves!—*State Sentinel.*

THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL—

its influence on the commerce and travel of the west.

We regard the completion of this great work as destined to exert a most important influence over the commerce and travel of a large portion of the Western States. Commencing, as it does, the navigable waters of the Wabash, which flow into the Ohio and Mississippi, with the great thoroughfares of our nation to Lakes, at this point, it opens a direct and unbroken chain of inland communication from the cities of New York, Boston, Montreal, and Quebec, to the Atlantic and inside Valleys of the Ohio, Wabash and Mississippi Rivers, and thence to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. What will be the ultimate result, both to the East and the West, of the completion of this great thoroughfare, which is now about to take place, is, of course more than we can at present say; but, judging from a glance at the geography of the country, and the relation which the canal bears to it, think we are fully justified in saying that it will work a great revolution in the course of the travel and trade of the States affected by it, and of the British possessions, bordering upon the Lakes, and the St. Lawrence River, that any similar work ever before projected on the continent. That it will, in a very few years after its completion, double the commerce of the Lakes and of the Erie canal, no one conversant who will take the trouble to inquire into the nature and extent of the exhaustless agricultural resources of the vast region which has hitherto, either been entirely shut out from market, or sent its surplus productions through the Mississippi and its tributaries, to New Orleans and other southern cities.

In the last number of the Register we announced that the water had already been let into the canal from Lafayette, in Indiana, to Independence, in this state; and that from thence to Providence, a distance of only twenty miles, where the canal is again in operation as far down as this place, the Maumee River can be used at all seasons of the year. Thus have we already, with the exception of a short portage between the canal and the river, at Independence, (the boats lock into and out of the river, at Providence,) an unbroken line of water communication from the navigable waters of Lake Erie to those of the Wabash. Ten twenty miles below Independence, will undoubtedly be completed in season for the fall business, when boats can pass without interruption throughout the whole length of the canal.

Although this canal has been built under the direction of the individual states through which it passes; yet it is not merely in the light of a state work that it should be regarded; for Congress bestowing the vast benefits that would result from its completion, many years since, granted to the state of Indiana, which took the lead in the accomplishment of this important work, a liberal portion of the public domain through which it passes, to aid in its construction. The terms of this grant were afterwards so modified by Congress, by and with the consent of Indiana, as to confer upon Ohio a suitable proportion of the lands so granted for the completion of that portion of the canal lying within her own borders.

One of the important results to the General Government, as well as to the people of a large portion of Ohio and Indiana, which will flow from the completion of this canal, is the facilities it will afford for the transportation of the mails through a region of country, hitherto, almost entirely shut out from intercourse with the northern and eastern portions of the Union, by the great delays to which they have been subjected, from the difficulty of finding roads over the most direct routes suitable for the transportation of the mails. As the ample depth and width of the canal are calculated to secure speed in the passage of boats 240 miles, the distance from here to Lafayette, will readily be accomplished by Packet Boats in from 48 to 60 hours. This will be an important desideratum for the region of the country through which the canal passes, and will add greatly to the mail facilities upon the different routes that diverge in various directions from the Valley of the Maumee and Wabash Rivers.—*Toledo Register.*

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1842.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Sunday afternoon last a most daring robbery was committed, in this city. A driver belonging the packet-boat Albert S. White, named Thom s Jacobs, while in Mr. E. A. Campbell's store, getting some oats for his team, abstracted a pocket-book from the coat pocket of Mr. Campbell, containing from $1500 to $2000. The coat had just been taken off by Mr. C. and thrown on a counter, and though there were two or three persons present, the thief contrived to possess himself of his booty without being noticed. The robbery was discovered within five minutes after, and an alarm given, but he escaped from the city, and though a number of our citizens immediately started in pursuit he has not yet been apprehended. He was seen on Capt. Fairfield's land, half a mile south of the city, and closed into a thicket, where he was lost sight of. It is thought he crossed the St Mary's about 5 miles above, and proceeded some distance on the Bluffton road, & then took across towards the mouth of the Mississinewa, and went down the Wabash. A person answering his description has been tracked along that route, and we still hope he may be arrested. He is a small sized man, rather genteel in his appearance, 23 years of age, sandy complexion, and had on a light check frock coat. He was formerly on the N. Y. and Erie Canal, and has been a steamboat hand on the Mississippi. The money was principally Indiana State Bank, Scrip, and canal land certificates; there were the Ohio State Bonds some Illinois money and some Ohio and New York. One hundred dollars reward is offered for his apprehension.

Louisiana Redeemed!!

LET THE WORD.

The news from New Orleans is upon the last page of our paper. It is the first gun that has been heard in the city of Louisiana, and the first of a series that will raise the Whig party to life and action.

In the crisis of 1840, Louisiana came out from the contest like Buck in the victory, and it was hailed *then* as a token of good. So it will it be now. The State, one by one, as the elections come on, will answer the appeal of Louisiana, by imitating the good example she has set!

We find the above in the Times of last week, and also in some other whig papers, as an introductory flourish to the important announcement that the whigs had carried the city of N. Orleans by one-fourth of their usual majority.—The whigs are truly thankful for small favors these hard times. But we think they had better not hallow so loud before they are out of the woods. By later accounts from Louisiana, it appears that the whigs have been most signally defeated throughout the State; the Democrats having elected their Governor, two out of three members of Congress, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature. This defeat is the more galling, as the battle was fought under the banner of Harry of the West, who has thus met with a Waterloo defeat the first time he came into the field. It is amusing to read the vaporings of many of the Whig papers on account of their having carried the city of New-Orleans by a pitiful majority of 200, when last year their majority was from 700 to 800. This was of course the effect of unfurling the Clay standard, and was but a beginning "to roll back the tide of victory." It is indeed rolling back the tide of victory with a vengeance. For the first time in twenty years Louisiana is now disenthralled from the chain of federalism.

Many of our readers probably remember that the doughty editor of the Times ran against a wasp about four years ago, in the person of "Van Buren's nephew," and got himself most essentially used up in the encounter. After a silence of four years, he came out last week with a sort of reply to the article. We should like to know what could have induced him at this late day to attempt an answer to an article which has haunted him like a nightmare for so many years. Was it because he thought Mr. Van Antwerp, his opponent, was too far off, or too much engaged with more important matter to notice him?

Mr. Wood, with a characteristic disregard to truth, wishes to make his readers believe that we were unwilling to publish the article which he has at last mustered courage to answer—This is not so. We are desirous that it should be published, and as soon as he will return us the copy, we will insert it in the Sentinel. Mr. Wood well knows that our columns were so much crowded with lengthy communications at the time we had the copy, that it was almost impossible to find room for an article so long as that of Van Buren's Nephew. Hand us back the copy, neighbor, and we will insert it without any further delay.

As Mr. Wood has again announced his intention of going into a state of retirancy,—a cabin with an improvement on the borders of a luxuriant prairie, being now beckoning him away from us—we should like to place on record a faithful sketch of his talents and character, that posterity might be able to judge correctly of a man who has filled so large a space in the public eye. This sketch Mr. Van Antwerp has furnished, and with Mr. Wood's permission we will hand it down to future ages; and thus assist in conferring immortality upon him. The public would then see who Mr. Van Antwerp had his eye upon, when he said his "pen should be given to the stinglees viper, and his tongue to the brayi g ass."

TYLER THE TRAITOR.

Much abuse has been heaped upon the President, for his alleged treason to his whig allies, in vetoing their bank bills, and the tariff and distribution bill. If there is any treason in the case, it appears to us that the whigs are the real traitors, and that all their wrath against honest John Tyler has been excited by his firmly adhering to the principles under which he was elected. For proof of this, read the following letters. It will be seen that the Hon. Thomas Ewing distinctly denies that the question of "bank or no bank" was the issue at the late election. Mr. Beer, the celebrated Buckeye Blacksmith, also says the same thing, and adds that the Clay men are the pledge-breakers, in trying to cram a bank down the throats of the people. On the Tariff question it will be seen that Gen. Harrison during the canvass of 1836, explicitly stated that he was opposed to reviving the protective system; and in favor of an adherence to the compromise act, which he would never agree to have altered or repealed. The whigs stand condemned out of their own mouths, and in attempting to overreach the people, have fallen into the pit they dug for others.

"PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 29, 1842.

Col. SANDY HAMILTON—

"DEAR SIR: I received your letter on behalf of the committee appointed by the friends of Mr. Tyler, inviting me to a festival to be at Masterson's Garden on the fourth of July.—Having performed, as I conceived my duty to the people during the campaign of 1840, I had intended to retire altogether from the field of politics, but recent events have moved me up, and, if they have not brought me back into the field, have at least given me a strong inclination that way.

"I beg talk about Mr. Tyler's broken pledges. It is a notorious fact, that, during the Presidential canvass, those who took the stump for Tyler because he "pledged himself" to impress upon the people on all occasions, the fact that the National Bank was not one of the measures before the people. When the opposition cried out "Bank party," we denied it—I for one, (and, I believe, others also,) from honest conviction.—The people elected a ticket under the impression that Harrison was not a bank man; they were helped in the belief by no bank declaration, and because Mr Tyler, who was on the ticket with him, was, and always has been, an anti-bank man. So soon, however, as the whig party (the Clay men) got a majority in Congress under the pretence of the good old man now gone to heaven, they tried to cram down a Bank upon the people; and when John Tyler vetoed it, they cried out "broken pledges."—Tell me the pledge-breaker, and never take the man who, after picking a pocket tried to escape with his booty! Other than the rest of the crowd, I feel alone no thank you for your kindness, and also the kindness of those you represent, in inviting me to join you. It would give me great pleasure if I could comply; but I cannot for the best of reasons in the world. I am already under promise to be at Columbus Ohio, at the State Convention, upon the 4th; and I start for that place to-morrow. But if this long, be denied, sir—I go in for John Tyler "fresh and tee-nails," just so long as he acts as he has done hitherto, and proves himself a representative of the people, and not the tool of a party.

"YOURS, JOHN W. BEAR."

From the Marietta Intelligencer, (W.) June 30, 1840.

"LANCASTER, July 10, 1840.

"MY DEAR SIR: On my return from Columbus this evening I received your letter informing me that it was asserted at a public meeting in Washington county, that, in a speech at Philadelphia, I have said the true question between the parties was a Bank of the United States, and that you form a knowledge of the *real* question and *clear* and comfortable the assertion. In this, of course you are perfectly safe. I made no such statement, but the very contrary. I never said that the true question was *treaty fish or extension of Executive power*—That its encroachments, open and covert, were of the most alarming nature, and if not resisted, must end in the subversion of all that is valued in the Republican principles of our government; and that a gorgeous monarchy, in effect, if not in name, must rise on its ruins. I said that our opponents were attempting to make the question of a bank the issue between the parties. I spoke of the *inexpedience and absurdity* of the attempt. That a bank was not and never had been considered by us as any thing more than a mere matter of convenience—a useful article of furniture in our *table affairs*. That our opponents were regularly raising and debating the question whether the article of furniture we were to use should be mahogany or oak—that we should have a *table* on a respectable standing in our habitations—while their rappers and mauls were at work pounding its walls and columns about our ears. This with amplification and illustration, is the substance of what I said touching *that* particular fact. You perceive, therefore, that you did not mistake my opinion or my language.

Your sincere friend,

T. EWING.

L. D. BARKER, ESQ."

"ZANESVILLE, Nov. 2, 1836.

"Gentlemen:—I had the honor, this moment, to receive your communication of yesterday. I regret that my remarks of yesterday were misunderstood in relation to the tariff system.—What I meant to convey was, that I had been a warm advocate for that system upon its first adoption; that I still believed in the benefits it had conferred upon the country, but I certainly never had, nor ever would have, any idea of reviving it. What I said was, that I would not agree to the repeal as it now stands. In other words, I am for supporting the compromise act. I never will agree to its being altered or repealed.

"In relation to the internal improvement system I refer you for my sentiments to my letter to the Hon. Sherrad Williams.

I am, &c.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Messrs. Doubler, Taylor and others.

THE NEGOCIATION. We have abundant reason to believe that the negociation with England is substantially concluded, and that if every thing is settled in every particular, nothing has been left in any other than a safe and tenenable position.—*N. Y. Journ. Com.*

The progress of Lard on trade.—The manufacture of lard oil appears to be increasing with much rapidity at Cincinnatti. The Chronicle speaks of the article manufactured by Mr. Lee, as admirable for affording a clear agreeable light, and as possessing a decided advantage in point of economy. The editor adds:

"The importance of this manufacture to the interest of the West, can hardly be over estimated. We happen to know that within a week Sperm candles have been re-shipped from this city to Boston, after six months' ineffectual efforts to sell them—and within the past month we have seen Sperm Oil offered here at the invoice price in New Bedford, the importer losing all costs of freights, exchange, &c., and refused. It is also a fact that above 1000 boxes of Stearine Candles have been shipped from this city to Havana this spring, although this branch of business here is still in its infancy. These facts speaking for themselves, and are full of encouragement for the West."

From the Globe.

"THE FIRST GUN."

Our Federal antagonists hereabouts, on the faith of a slim majority in the city of New Orleans, proclaimed that Louisiana, in the present campaign, as on the last, had fired the first prophetic gun—the signal of a triumph in that State which would be followed, as in 1840, by universal victory. A single day, however, has served to make it apparent that Mr. Clay's friends have done worse in this, his own case, than he says, in his late speech, they did in the case of Captain Tyler. Their great gun—the augury of so many glorious victories to come—has done worse than *"snap or flash in the pan."* It has *gone off* with a vengeance—recoiled and *"kicked the owner over."*

The New Orleans Picayune (a neutral paper) publishes returns from 26 parishes in which the vote for governor, was Mouton (Democrat) 4,610, Johnson (Whig) 3,037.

Mouton's majority thus far

1,573!!!

The Whig majority in the above parishes at the Presidential election in 1840, was 2,880; consequently, the democratic gain, so far, is 4,453.

The New Orleans Courier of the 9th inst. says:

"No! we wont crow over the fallen, albeit the provocation has been great. We are content, when we find it in our power to state that the Democratic candidate for Governor, ALEXANDER MOUTON, has received a majority of 2,000 votes:

"And that there will be a Democratic majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

"Yes! let it be known from the Falls of St. Anthony to Cape Florida—from Passamaquoddy to the Sabine—that Louisiana has been rescued from the odious rule of the aristocracy."

This is the first time, we believe, that the Democrats ever carried their candidate for Governor in the State. Mr. Mouton is certainly the only thorough Democrat who has reached that station within the last fifteen years; and his majority will prove to be greater than that by which Federalism has usually succeeded there. It will not be less than 2,000.

Both branches of the Legislature, it will be seen by the Courier news, are also Democratic. This, we think, indeed no good to Mr. Conrad, who made his ungrateful, virulent speech against General Jackson's conduct at New Orleans, with a view to recommend himself to the concerous Tories, who hold sway in the Federal party in his State; and through them, to procure his election to a full term in the Senate, where he has had only the taste of a fraction of a session.

The tables are turned, too, it will be seen, in the House of Representatives.

Congress.—The Hon. E. D. White, (Whig) has been re-elected from the 1st district without opposition.

Gen. Dawson (Dem.) is re-elected from the 2d. congressional district, by between five and six hundred majority.

Partial returns received from the 3d congressional district, indicate that James G Bryce (Dem.) has been elected over the honorable John Moore, the present Whig Representative, by a large majority.

CONGRESS.

THE BIG TARIFF PASSED.—As we have conjectured in the Globe of yesterday, the Federal party worked through the BIG TARIFF BILL to-day, under the operation of the previous question, and cut off all voting by yeas and nays on the amendments proposed in Committee of the whole.

By the new mode of legislation, the Representation escapes all responsibility for his votes on amendments rejected in committee. No votes are taken there by yeas and nays—and all voting on the *rejected amendments*, by yeas and nays, in the House, (where it was the immemorial custom to renew such propositions, and call the yeas and nays, so as to hold each Representative to his re-pon. sibility,) is precluded by the previous question. Every Federal member can now deny before his constituents that he voted against any of the rejected amendments which he shall find to be popular in his district.

It will be seen that the present bill repeals the proviso in the distribution act, by which it was made a condition that, in case duties on any articles should at any time be raised to exceed 20 per cent., the distribution should cease, and the land funds restored to the treasury of the Union.

The duties under the present bill more than double the 20 per cent of the compromise act; and the plighted faith which obtained the passage of the distribution law only by inserting that condition, is now violated; the duties are raised above 20 per cent. and the conditional clause of the distribution act repealed. This is high-handed, not high-minded Federalism. It is Coonskin, not black-cockade Federalism.

On the passage of the bill the vote stood:

For the bill	116
The following absentees would probably have voted for the bill viz: Messrs. Henry, Hunt, Rayner, and T. W. Williams.	4
	120
Against the bill	112
The following absentees would probably have voted against the bill, viz: Messrs. Colquit, Ferris, Lowell, Oliver, Proffit, Sweaney, Westbrook and Wise	8
	120
For the bill	120
Against it	120
Dead (Mr. Hastings)	1
Speaker	1
	242

The number of which the House is composed.—*Globe July* 16.

The votes of the Indiana delegation, on the final passage of the bill, stood as follows:

YEAS—Graves, Lane, Thompson, Wallace, White.

NAYS—Kennedy.

Proffit, *as usual*, dodged. He never votes as a general rule.

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Express

WASHINGTON, July 15.

I learn from good authority that the Treasury Department is ready to meet the requisition of the States by distributing the share of money allowed them under the Land Bill, for the sales from January to July. New Jersey it is said, has received her share.

From the Indiana State Sentinel.

If the people at a distance judge the character of the Hoosiers by their Representatives in the Koon Skin Kongress, they must think we are a pretty set of customers indeed! Of the course of two of those representatives in relation to the last *veto*, the Ohio Statesman's correspondent writes as follows:—

"Mr. Profilt, sportively entitled 'the indomitable lice dog of the Corporals' Guard,' sallied out to the defence of the President, into a very witty sarcastical and sinfere manner; and upon taking his seat, M. Lane of Indiana, somewhat celebrated for his repose in the early part of the session, of the character and reasonable mal practices of the Godlike Daniel, took up the glove. After abusing the President for the exercise of his constitutional duty to his heart's content, and to the evident injury of his lungs, for he raved like a lunatic when the 'fit is on' he sat down in a very complacent manner, perspiring most copiously from the excitement of his tremendous philippic.'

We find also, the following, in the 'Madisonian' of the 2d inst:—

"OUR LEARNED BROTHER LANE.'—We beg leave to call the attention of the people of the district in Indiana now misrepresented by this small oratorical hurricane, to the fact of his declaration that he prefers a monarchy to the exercise of the Veto power under our republican institutions. We refer our readers to his speech, published in the Intelligencer, on the receipt of the late Veto Message.

It is said to be a long lane that has no turning. Will for Brother Lane, was it, that he was timed by no 'hour in a,' otherwise, in the sublimated energies of his etherialized oratory, it would, by this time, have been in a straight lane for Heaven. The fact is Earth is too narrow a boundary for such a genius. Zanoni was a fool to Lane.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A great convention is soon to be held in Western Virginia. The Wheeling times details the grievances:

Western Virginia has a population 271,000, and a representation of 46 in the Assembly, while Eastern Virginia has 267,000 and 78 delegates. Western Virginia has in the Senate 13. Eastern 19. The consequence is, Eastern Virginia caring nothing about roads, we have none, nothing for common schools we have none, opposed to the general policy of other states, and we are compelled to submit. Western Virginia is represented in Congress by seven members, Eastern Virginia by fourteen members. No Gen. for her ever been elected from west to the Blue Ridge, and public officers are appointed from the east, the Governor is an eastern man, and all the state expenditures are made in the east. It strikes us these amount to something to quarrel for.

Further particulars of the accident.—Yesterday morning forty of the unfortunate victims of the Edna were followed to the grave by a large number of our citizens. There was but one additional death yesterday, tho' it is the opinion of the physicians in attendance that eight or ten of those who have thus far survived the effects of this terrible disaster cannot recover.—*St Louis Reporter July 6.*

THE IMPEACHMENT.—We find in the Intelligencer of Thursday Mr. Botts' charge against the President.

MR. BOTTS' CHARGES.

1st. I charge John Tyler with a great usurpation of power and violation of law, in attempting to exercise a controlling influence over the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, by ordering the payment of accounts that had been by them rejected, and threatening them with expulsion from office unless his orders were observed.

2d. I charge him with being guilty of a high misdemeanor in retaining men in office for months after they have been rejected by the Senate as unworthy, incompetent, and unfaithful, to the great detriment of the public interest, and hazard of loss to the public Treasury; the Government having no security for the faithful application or the public lands passing through their hands, and he thereby defeating that provision of the constitution which requires the advice and consent of the Senate to all nominations made by the President.

3d. I charge him with gross official misconduct in attempting, in a spirit of revenge, for a constitutional exercise of power by the Senate, in the rejection of one of his nominees to office, to remove a large number of faithful and meritorious subordinate officers from the Custom House of Philadelphia, with whom no fault was found save that of a supposed political preference for another and who had discharged their duties with entire satisfaction to the collector of customs, and for attempting to substitute in their stead men having no other recommendation than that of a supposed acquiescence to his view.

4th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of endeavoring to excite a disorganizing and revolutionary spirit in the country, by inviting a disregard of, and disobedience to a law of Congress, which law he has himself sworn to see faithfully executed.

5th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor in office of withholding his assent to laws indispensable to the operations of Government, involving no constitutional difficulty on his part—of depriving the Government of all legal sources of revenue—of assuming to himself the whole power of taxation—and of collecting duties from our citizens without the authority or sanction of law.

6th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of open prostitution and profligacy in a willingness to barter away the offices of Government, and the principles he professed, to obtain the support of one of the parties in Congress to which he has heretofore been opposed.

Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.

SAMUEL HINTON.

May 28th 1841.

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—inshort every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quanties of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 20th '41. 9

THE

LADIES' COMPANION,

A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGANINE.

TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER, THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC.

TERMS—$3 A YEAR IN EDVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.

Published in the city of New York, by W W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published monthly in the City of N. Y., and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

Afterthis explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Mrs E. R Steele, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, late Miss Buchanan, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud, Mrs. Emiline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbridge.

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, N. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev. J. H Clinch, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, Sam'l Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry T. Tuckerman, Rufus Daws, F. W. Thomas, W. Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent, Robert Hamilton, William B. Tappan, George P. Morris, C. F. Daniel, A. M Makin, Horatio Gates, John Neal Seba Smith, Albert Pike, Isaac M'Lellan, Jr. Thomas Dunn, English, Wm. G. Howard, John M'Cabe, Henry B. Hirst.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of their country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally instrumental in advancing it, and among them will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will de perceived are of the most varied character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the instructive and the amusing—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS

Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scriptural engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steel engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but so elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and an experienced and competent musical professor having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publicati ns which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibleness; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enables the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine; the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make thy Ladies' Companion pre eminent for the be utd and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary article—the quality an e m ins—and the splendor of its plate embellishments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at ree Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are sound, can enclose by mail a five dollar bill and credit will be given for the full amount.

All letters and communications must be post paid or they are not taken from the post office.

Address WM. W. SNOWDEN,
169 Fulton Street N. Y.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorised to settle the affairs of d copartnership.

S. C. FREEMAN,
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

April 28, 1842. 44

1842. 1842.

Pratt & Brownlee,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &c.,

And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.

REFERENCES.

A. Rindge, Barnard Card, & Co, S. C. Gray, E. T. Pease. } New York,
Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co. } Buffalo.
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W M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.
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Mott & Co. } Toledo.
Peckham, & Co. }
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Handay & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, } F Wayn
Evans & Hill. }
Peter Anderson, } Logansport.
A. M. Higgin, }
Strong & Miller, }

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.

Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

St. Joseph Iron Works,

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY IN DIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of millwrights and others interested to their works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at as low prices.

The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.

Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles, &c.

Feb. 18, 1842. 6m

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnishes, during the ensuing spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $16 per hundred, or for single trees 18 3-4 cents; pear 50 cents per. tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract fo their delivery.

HAMPTON BROWNE

References { S. HANNA, T. W. SWEENY, DANIEL REID.

Wayne county, Ia., Jan. 1, 1842. 29

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N. J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON.
Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, *has been restored to good health*—*has regained* his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exageration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elexir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Linniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jan. 26, 1841.

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment for the Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*.

(externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head. Tightness of the chest, especially the children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.

New York.

71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

JUSTICES' AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS

NEW STORE REMOVED.

THE Customers of E. A. CAMPBELL and the public generally, are notified that he as removed to the Store directly opposite Lillie's tavern, a few doors west of the Post Office

E. A. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1842. 42

Wm. A. Thomson,

NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CHAINS, &c., again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view to informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have heretofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cuttlery, and General Hardware, required in the western country.

Terms of sale—for cash or produce.

Buffalo. April 1, 1842. 42 6m

NEW YORK AND INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

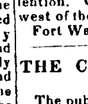
PETER TIMMONS.

Feb 4, 1842. 32tf

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.



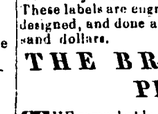
THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable Call and see me.

LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

Storage & Forwarding At TOLEDO, Ohio.



PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES, ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO

Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
Wilkie & Dygert, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
40tf Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body:

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly *building up*. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the *human body* is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember! the *top*—the *side*—and the *bottom*.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Maine and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

INTERETING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841 33c

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him and advance the charges upon them, at the store house recently occupied by O. W. Jefferds. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.

SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.

Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842. 42

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at

MRS. PAUL'S.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49

ELEGANT FIRE BOARDS & TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, by

May 6, '42. 45tf LORING HUBBELL.

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Dec. 28, '41. 27c

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test, that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hanna's block.

E. A. CAMPBELL.

December 1st, 1841.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comfort and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Fort Wayne Axe Factory

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, done to order,

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

March 26, 1842. 39tf

1842. 1842.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, } Troy.
A. Van Inwagen, }
M. Kingman, & Co., } Buffalo.
Levi Tillotson, }
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Flesharty & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.

PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.

April 20th, 1842. 43

WANTED.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which good funds will paid at the highest market price on delivery, by

R. W. TAYLOR.

Moffat's Life Pills AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immedately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggrivated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females;* and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impared constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and inflamatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowlege and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness illtemper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by disloging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Sourvy, Ulcers, and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841. 7p1y

Coopering! Coopering!!

THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

Jew Davids OR HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, not a plaster, salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligoments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any *internal* remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Sour, Inflamatary and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurection OR PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medicinal qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific cathios upon the glandular part of the system, each will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas Office No, 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. AF do Huntington,
——aker, do Warsaw.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be pursuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.

Sold omstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Northern & Canal Market.

HEZEKIAH TOY informs the public that he has commenced the BUTCHERING business in the shop lately occupied by Vanandand Beeson, in Calhoun street, near the Canal bridge, where he will be happy in accommodate the hungry with choice FRESH MEAT. He may also be found during market hours at his stall No 1, market house.

Fort Wayne May 28 1842. 3w.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres cclared, 10 in Timothy

There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of

LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 1y47.

ALCOHOL.—A large quantity of Frudel and Peach BRANDY, Monongahela, Old Rye and Irish WHISKEY, Holland GIN, Batavia BITTERS, VINEGAR, &c., all of which are of a good quality and will be sold very low for cash

7th. I charge him with gross official misconduct, in having been guilty of a shameless duplicity, equivocation, and falsehood with his late Cabinet and Congress; such as has brought him into disgrace and contempt with the whole American people, which has disqualified him from administering this Government with advantage, honor, or virtue.

8th. I charge him with an arbitrary and despotic abuse of political patronage, with such evident marks of inconsistency and duplicity as leave no room to doubt his total disregard of the interests of the people and of his duty to the country.

9th. I charge him with the high misdemeanor of arraying himself in open hostility to the Legislative department of the Government, by the publication of slanderous and libellous letters under his own signature, with a view of creating a false and unmerited sympathy for himself and bringing Congress into disrepute and odium with the people, by which means that harmony between the Executive and Legislative so essential to good government and the welfare of the people has been utterly destroyed.

10th. I charge him with an abandonment of an acknowledged constitutional duty, in refusing to render such aid to the constituted authorities of Rhode Island, when called on, as he had himself promised in his letter to Governor King, as a sacred constitutional obligation resting upon him.

11th. I charge him with pursuing such a course of vacillation, weakness and folly, as must, if he is permitted to remain longer at the head of the Government, bring the country into dishonor and disgrace abroad, and force the people into a state of abject misery and distress at home.

12th. I charge him with being utterly unworthy and unfit to have the destinies of this nation in his hands as Chief Magistrate, and with having brought upon the Representatives of the People the imperious necessity of exercising their constitutional prerogative of impeachment, or of surrendering the Government to him to be used as a plaything and a toy, for his sport on the one hand, and his malignity on the other.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That the federal whigs have almost always been in the ascendancy in the State; and look at the condition of our State and the people.

Keep it before the people.

That the whigs have made the same promises and professions just before election, which they are now making.

Keep it before the people.

That we wish to know when the federal whigs ever kept a promise; eyes of sustaining good times, or giving 62 two dollars a day and roast beef?

Keep it before the people.

That if whigs are elected to the Legislature, they *will vote to* REPEAL the *Appraisement Law!*

Keep it before the people.

That the Wing speculators desire a majority in the next Legislature for the purpose of making such laws as will compel the poor man's cow to sell for 12½ cents, and his last forty acres of land and his humble cabin, for 50 cents. See the operation of the new laws in Kentucky—and we know of 50 acres of land being sold for 50 cents.—*State Sentinel.*

TWO MINISTERS STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING; AT THE COMMUNION TABLE.—A correspondent at North Stamford, Conn., gives us the following narrative:

"On Sabbath day, the 3d inst., was a solemn day to the people in the parish. The morning devotions in the house of God were ended, the exercises of the sacramental feast had commenced, the bread broken and distributed, the cup taken, when the house in which we were assembled was struck with lightning. The venerable Platt Buffet, of Stamford, was present and assisted the Pastor, Rev. Henry Fuller, in the exercises. He had poured out the wine, taken the cup, and was giving thanks to God, when he and Mr. Fuller were instantaneously prostrated to the earth.

The groans and the shrieks which instantly broke forth from the congregation, it is utterly impossible for me to describe; and yet there seemed to pervade in the assembly the most solemn awe. All appeared to feel as if standing on the verge of death. The terrific thunder, the vivid lightning without, the thrilling scene within, contributed to render the gloom most horrible.

Mr. Fuller was not seriously injured, though feeling considerably affected in some limbs.—Mr. Buffet is very seriously injured; we supposed him dead for some ten minutes. No signs of life was apparent until water was procured and thrown upon him. He still suffers great distress at the stomach, takes no food but is perfectly rational.

The electric fluid entered the chimney top descending on the stove pipe, and exploded immediately over the communion table, where those servants of God were standing.

Some others were slightly affected, though not seriously.

The Congregational meeting house in New Canaan was struck about the same time, and several knocked down. An academy and shrill-cage in the same town, and a dwelling in Ohio parish, were so materially injured.—*N. Y. Obs.*

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—There was a tremendous tornado at Nunday Valley, Allegany county, on the 24 July—in some respects exceeding the great whirlwind which some few years ago caused such an uncommon crashing in the woods in the same county—when the stoutest trees were broken like pipe-stems, or scattered like chaff over a considerable tract of country. The Cattaraugus Republican says—

It seemed to have originated from the meeting of two clouds in the valley, and swept down the creek to the northeast, moving houses and barns, and prostrating sheds, fences and trees, and every thing in its course. Large quantities of timber have been blown down, and much damage done to the fences, &c. A house in which a family named Mason resided, was lifted from over their heads, leaving the family exposed but uninjured on the first floor.

The main current of air is said to have been from 50 rods to half a mile wide. It was reported before our informant left Nunda, that much damage was done by the tornado in its course at Graveland. It there turned into a severe hailstorm, and broke down the wheat, and injured sheep, cattle, &c.

The New Brunswicker, published at St. John's announces the return to that province of the Hon. Chas. Simmons, one of the commissioners relative to the Northeastern boundary, and adds that his associates would return in a few days. It farther says, that had not commissioners been sent to represent New Brunswick, a sad blow might have been given to the interest of the province."

NEW ORLEANS BANKS.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 6th inst., remarks:—"A further derangement in our currency has taken place yesterday, at an early hour the Union and the Mechanics & Traders' Banks suspended specie payments. The Bank of Louisiana is now the only one left that redeems its issues in specie, and she has scarcely a bill in circulation."

THE NEGOTIATION.—We doubt not, from various indications, that all our difficulties with England will be speedily settled—that the negotiation will terminate one way or the other in the few days—and we hope it will be amicably.—*The Washington.*

WAKE SNAKES.—Mr. Clay, in his Lexington barbecue speech, in which he spoke of a *virgin heifer* that was slaughtered on the occasion, closes with this manly appeal to his party troops:

"Whigs! arouse from the ignoble supineness which encompasses you—awake from the lethargy in which you lie bound—cast from you that unworthy apathy which seems to make you indifferent to the fate of your country—arouse, awake, shake off the dew drops that glitter on your garments and once more march to battle and victory. You have been disappointed, deceived, betrayed—shamefully deceived and betrayed. Will you therefore also prove false and faithless to your country; or obey the impulses of a just and patriotic indignation!—As for Captain Tyler, he is a mere snap—a flash in the pan; pick your whig flints and try your rifles again."

Well then, why don't the "ignoble" whigs rouse up! Do get up you lazy rascals and shake yourselves! Ye "false and faithless" eaters of a *virgin* calf, get up while your stomachs are full! Compare this stupid froth, with the mild and appropriate language of Mr. Van Buren on all occasions.

SUBLIME.

The last paragraph of Mr. Clay's great speech at Lexington, is as follows;

"As for Captain Tyler, he is a mere snap—a flash in the pan; pick your Whig flints, and try your rifles again!"

We propose to amend the sentiment as follows:

As for Henry Clay, he's a tuck'd-up people—a mere gun-section—haul up your Whig gondolas, and try your cane-slums again!

Goshen Democrat.

ANOTHER PROPHET.—The reverent Mr. Shimeall, an Episcopal clergyman in New York says, that the Millennium will commence in 1847 and that the end of the world will be in 1868.

☞ It is said that the new line of demarkation between the United States and Texas, says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, gives the latter about seven hundred square miles of what has been considered the territory of Louisiana. It also takes from Arkansas the whole of the rich county of Miller, and part of Lafayette, and includes many of the most extensive plantations of the two States.

SHAWNEETOWN BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have finally decided not to resume specie payments at present, either in part or in full.—The first of March next was named by the Board as the very earliest day that they would think of resuming.—*Cin. Gaz.*

SHAWNEETOWN BANK—SOMETHING SUSPICIOUS.—The Democratic Organ, published at that place, says:

It seems that there have been recently large transfers of stock in the bank of Illinois to certain companies of St. Louis. Why these men should be purchasing stock at par value and substituting their notes in the place of those of the original holders, at a time when the stock is so much reduced in value, has excited some enquiry. And what makes the facts more interesting is that some of the principal men of the Bank have taken a lively concern in the transaction. The best opinion seems to be that these men anticipate a speedy end to the Bank, and hope by getting possession of the principal interests of the Bank to be able to purchase State bonds at a reduced price—separate the State from the Bank and pay her in bonds—proceed to collect the debts of the Bank, and realize in the end a splendid speculation. Whether the scheme shall prove successful we know not. But while we look upon it as eminent of the approaching dissolution of the Bank, we are shocked at the manner in which they hope to consummate the plan. Fraud and unprincipled as it may seem, they even talk of buying State Bonds with the specie on hand. And whence comes this specie? It is well known that not a dollar of private stock is now paid in; but the State has paid liens. It is the State's money! The small remnant left out of $1,000,000 by mismanagement!

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS.—A writer in the St. Louis Republican represents that the liabilities of the State Bank of Illinois are now reduced to $1,500,000. To pay this she has nominally about $5,500,000 assets; and the writer makes an estimate to show that her bills, notes, real estate and specie are now worth in specie more than $3,000,000. The writer thinks the bank is playing the game of making her paper as worthless as possible, that it may be bought up for the benefit of the stockholders. The editor of the Republican estimates that the New-York house, Nevins & Townsend, (large stockholders we suppose) has been buying up her paper; and he supposes that the plan is to compel the bank's debtors to settle in specie as soon as her circulation can be brought up. The editor recommends the holders of her notes to institute a suit against her instead of sacrificing them. He says the impression is very common that the bank of Shawneetown is playing the same dishonest game.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—Late Montreal papers bring us the particulars of a calamity unprecedented in extent in British America. The steamboat Shamrock, a high pressure boat, on its passage from Montreal to Kingston on Saturday last, exploded its boiler about five miles from Lachine, scattering death and destruction around. So sudden were the effects that in a few moments FIFTY-EIGHT human beings were precipitated into eternity. The passengers, about 120 in number, were English, Irish and Scotch immigrants. The explosion carried away the decks and opened the sides so that the vessel immediately went down.

The Montreal Herald says the Steamer Dolphin was at the time about half a mile in the rear of the Shamrock, and on board her the explosion was heard, and its effects perceived.—The captain dropped two barges which he had in tow, and made all haste to carry succor.—When the Dolphin reached the scene of disaster, the sight was appalling: the unfortunate steamer had disappeared, and the surface of the water was covered with living and dead bodies, the living clinging to fragments of the wreck, and to the sides of two barges which remained unrepaired.

By the humane and laudable exertions of the master and crew of the Dolphin, about sixty persons of different ages and sexes were picked up. Of those about thirty are more or less injured, and about thirty, principally Irish, escaped unhurt.—*Tid de Register.*

MORMON DISCLOSURES.—A quarrel has occurred between Gen. John C. Bennett, commander of the Nauvoo Legion, and Jo Smith, the prophet, which is likely to blow up the whole concern and produce some astounding disclosures. Gen. B. has been excommunicated from the church—and he comes out in a long letter to the Sangamon Journal, in which he charges the holy Jo with every crime, from murder to swindling—specifies a number of instances of attempted seduction, by the prophet, giving names and particulars, and says that Jo's victims are hundreds, of both single and married women, whom he approaches for his infernal purposes, "*in the name of the Lord, and by his authority and permission.*" He says if the Governor of Missouri will make another demand for Jo Smith, and the writ for his apprehension placed in his hands, he pledges himself to arrest and deliver him to the proper authorities, at the risk of his own life which he says is threatened by Smith. He calls upon the people of Illinois to avenge his death, if he shall be assassinated and promises further disclosures—some in relation to Smith's land operations, which will be of advantage to his creditors. Our opinion is that Gen. Jo Smith, Gen. Bennett, and the whole gang are a set of the most consummate scoundrels that ever went unchopped of justice, and hope that now they have fell to criminating one another, they will shortly receive the reward of their doings.

INDIAN FIGHT.—The *St. Louis Evening Gazette* of the 6th inst., says:—"We learn, by a letter from Galena, that about a fortnight ago some Chippewas made an attack upon a party of Sioux, near Fort Snelling. A fight followed which lasted a good part of the day, and resulted in the death of thirteen Sioux and five Chippewas,—20 of the former and 7 of the latter were wounded. There is an hereditary feud between these tribes, and it has been found impossible to reconcile it."

AUGUST ELECTION.

☞ We are requested by Nathan Coleman to withdraw his name as candidate for Seminary Trustee, and announce David McLain in his stead.

☞ We are desired by J. C. Silvers to inform the citizens of Allen County; that he has DECLINED being a candidate for Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR:—Please to announce David McLain of the 1st District—Henry Rudisill of the 2d, and Franklin F. Randall of the 3d, as candidates for Trustees of the County Seminary.

MANY VOTERS.

We are requested to announce B. A. CRISSENBERRY as a candidate for County Commissioner.

We are authorised to announce *ABRAHAM COPPY*, Esq. of Whitley County as a candidate to represent the Counties of Kosciusko and Whitley in the next General Assembly.

MR. EDITOR:—

Please announce JOSEPH JONES, as a candidate for County Commissioner in the ensuing August election.

We have been desired by some neighbors of J. C. SELVER to announce him as a candidate for County Commissioner.

MR. EDITOR.—Please to announce M. S. WINES as a Candidate for Representative of Allen County at the ensuing election, and oblige MANY VOTERS. p.

We are authorised to announce RAPIN ANDREWS, of Cedar Creek, as a candidate for County Commissioner.

We are authorised to announce THOS. JOHNSON, as a candidate to represent Allen County in the next Legislature. p.

If the citizens of Allen County will elect JOHN M. SNIVELY Sheriff, at the next August election, he will be much obliged to them.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM ARCHER as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County.

We are authorised to announce WM. A. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR. Please announce GEORGE F. HILL as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County at the ensuing election. p.

We are authorised to announce THOMAS VAN ANDA for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are requested to announce JOHN C. SWINNEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county. p.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM SPEWART, as a candidate for Sheriff of this County. p.

We are requested to inform the citizens of Allen county that BRADFORD B. STEVENS is a candidate for Sheriff. p

We are authorised to announce RICHARD McMULLEN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allen county. p.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—*Wholesale Prices. Corrected weekly by* P. KISER, *Market Master.*

Bacon, hog round,	per lb.	3c.
Hams		4
Pork	bbl.	7 00
Lard		4
Butter		6
Veal		4
Fresh Pork	cwt.	1 50
Beef		2 00
Flour	bbl.	4 00
Wheat	bush.	62
Rye		40
Oats		16
Corn	18 a	20
Potatoes		20
Beans		75
Peas		50
Dried Apples		1 50 scarce
" Peaches		2 50 "
Cranberries		1 25
Eggs	doz.	4
Whiskey by bbl.	gal.	20

The "United Brethren in Christ" will hold a Camp Meeting, to commence on the 11th day of August next, four miles east of Bluffton, Wells County.

July 30, 1842.

The Rev. Mr. Shaw, Catholic Missionary of the Diocess of Vincennes, Indiana, will preach in the Catholic Church, some time in August next.

July 22, 1842.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at and from Fort Wayne, Ia.

ARRIVALS.

Logansport, Ia. every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

Mounee City, O., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Elkhart, Ia., Every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

White Pigeon, Mich., every Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

Branch C. H. Mich., every Thursday at 6 P. M.

Pulaski, O., every Sunday at 6 P. M.

Piqua, O., every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

Winchester, Ia., Every Monday and Tuesday at 6 P. M.

Wabash C. H. Ia., every Saturday at 3 P. M.

DEPARTURES.

Logansport, Ia, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Mounee City, O., every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M.

Elkart, Ia, every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 A. M.

White Pigeon, Mich., every Thursday at 5 A. M.

Branch C. H. Mich., every Monday at 6 A. M.

Pulaski, O., every Friday at 6 A. M.

Piqua, O. every Tuesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Winchester, Ia., every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Whitley C. H. Ia. every Friday at 9 A. M.

Stop Thief!!—100 Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension of a villain named Thomas Jacobs, who on Sunday last stole from the store of the subscriber a pocket book containing from 1500 to $3,000. He was formerly a driver on the New York and Erie Canal, has recently been in Little Rock Arkansas, and Memphis, Tennessee, and been in hand on board Mississippi steamboats. He is a small fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, rather round shouldered, sandy complexion, about 23 years of age, of genteel appearance and speaks French fluently. He had on a thin check frock coat, satinett pantaloons, faded satin vest, and a pair of braid-toed shoes.

The Pocket Book is a large calf skin one; the money is mostly of the State Bank of Indiana; there is also some State Scrip, and Canal Land Certificates; about $200 in Ohio money, mostly 10's; some of it on the Lake and Trust. About $160 State Bank of Illinois. Three Ohio State bonds; and some New-York and Philadelphia bills.

E. A. CAMPBELL.

Fort Wayne, July 30, '42. 5

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massillon	Massillon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Dash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painesville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mount pleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putnam
Commercial bank of Scioto	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Cleveland
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
branch	Lexington
Northern bank of Ky*	Richmond
branch	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the denomination taken.

Wheat Wanted!

WHEAT! WHEAT!!—Wanted by the subscribers, for which CASH will be paid on delivery at the Woodlawn Mills, (late Col. Wines') also one mile below town on the Wabash and Erie Canal.

TAYLOR & FREEMAN.

Fort Wayne, July 27, 1842.

STRAYED—From the pasture of Wm. Barton, one mile south of Fort Wayne, on Wednesday the 20th inst., a large BLACK HORSE 15 ½ hands high, 6 years old, high carriage, few white hairs in his forehead, a white spot on the nose where the collar worked, small before.—Any person who will return said horse, or give information where he may be found, to the subscriber living on Dr. Thompson's farm south of Fort Wayne, or to Dr. Thompson, or Hon. Van Anda, in Fort Wayne, shall be liberally rewarded and have all reasonable expenses.

JOHN EDMONDS.

July 25, 1842. 5

Who wants to build a cheap House?

THE subscriber having some time since purposed building, went to work and prepared all the materials for building a house 36 feet long by 20 feet wide, which, as he is now obliged to postpone building for the present, he offers for sale very low. The materials consist of a lot of panel doors—door frames—window frames with sash already painted and glazed, to fit them—a lot of dressed side g—dressed flooring a lot of shingles, inside casings for doors and windows, and in fact all the joiner's work necessary for a house of the above size, all of which he will sell at less that half the original cost. Apply at Mr. Tower's Cabinet Shop, or at the residence of David Ball.

AUGUSTINE PORY.

Fort Wayne July 27, 1842. 5

State of Indiana, Allen County—ss.

Samuel Sowers, vs. Samuel Leard. } Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 11th day of July 1842, a writ of Domestic Attachment was issued by an Associate Williams, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County of Allen, at the instance and upon the affidavit of Samuel Sowers, against the goods, chattels, rights, credits, money and effects of Samuel Leard, by virtue of which writ 4 Feather Beds, 8 Pillows, 3 Comforts, 3 Flannel Sheets, 5 Bedsteads, 3 Maps, 1 Settee, 1 Set of Chairs, 1 Bureau, 2 Tables, 1 Sink, and 10 Decanters, have been attached as the property of the said Samuel Leard, and that on the 20th day of August, 1842, at 1 o'clock P. M. at my office in Huntington Township in said County, I will proceed to hear and determine upon the said attachment, of which the said Samuel Leard and all other persons concerned will take notice.

LYSANDER WILLIAMS, J. P.

July 29, '42. 5

OWNER WANTED for a Black Leather Trunk, which the subscriber brought from the Lafayette House in Lafayette, in his canal boat, to Fort Wayne, on or about the 20th May last. It is a common sized blue leather Trunk, and had a card tacked on the top directed JOHN VARNAN. Said trunk has been opened and found to contain a quantity of Bed Linen, Towels, &c., some of which are marked with the lady's name in New Orleans. Also a Bible, Life of Shakespeare, and some other books; a Lady's work box and a few articles of gentlemen's clothing. The owner is requested to claim and take away said Trunk before May day the 12th Sept. next, or it will be sold to defray charges. The Trunk is now stored in Dr. Ewing's warehouse in Fort Wayne.

THOS. J. PRICE.

July 30, '42. ow3t 5

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Jesse Vermilyea, I have levied on the following property, to wit: So much of the Chaplin Reserve as lies in towns No. 29 and 30 Range 11, East, in Allen County, except 6 chains bordering upon the Wabash & Erie Canal. I shall offer the same and profits for sale at the above described property for seven years, (on Monday the 22d day of Aug. next) at the court house door in the town of Fort Wayne, in said county, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs and accruing costs, then I will offer at the same time and place, the fee simple of said Lot to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of Jesse Vermilyea, to satisfy an execution in favor of Wm. Steward.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 30, 1842. $2 00 5

State of Indiana, } ss.
Steuben County. }

In the Steuben Circuit Court, Sep. Term '42

Jonathan Woodruff and *Wm. M.* Holmes. vs. Jonathan Baldwin and Oliver C. Brown. } In Chancery.

THE said complainants Jonathan Baldwin and Oliver C. Brown, are hereby notified that the said complainants Jonathan Baldwin and Wm. M. Holmes, by *Coombs & Lemuel*, Esq's, their Solicitors, have the day filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, the bill in Chancery of said defendants, and have also filed the affidavit of a disinterested person, showing to my satisfaction that the said defendants Jonathan Baldwin and Oliver C. Brown, are non residents of the State of Indiana. And said defendants are further notified that unless they plead, answer, or demur to said bill, on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said Court, to be holden in the town of Angola, in the county of Steuben in said County, on the 24th day of Oct. next, the same, will be taken "pro confesso," against them, and a decree rendered accordingly.

JAS. *M*CONNELL, Clk.

July 27, 1842. 5

LITERARY NOTICE.—The Members of the Eristo Society are requested to meet at the Eristo Hall, A. M. M'Jenkin's school house) on Tuesday evening next, Aug. 2d.

GEO. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

July 30, 42.

JUSTICES' AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS

In the Adams Probate Court, May Term, 1842.

Matter of the estate of Patrick Bradley, dec'd.

COMES now the Adm'r. of said estate and makes his report in writing, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said dec'd is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, to the unknown heirs of the said Patrick Bradley to be and appear in our said Court at the next term thereof, and show cause why the real estate of said dec'd. shall not be made assets to pay the debts outstanding against the same.

S. L. RUGG, Clk.

May 19, 1842. 1

In the Probate Court of Adams County May Term 1842.

Matter of the estate of William Daniels dec'd.

NOW comes the Adm'r. of said estate and makes his report in writing by which it appears that the personal estate of said dec'd is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that notice be given by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, to the unknown and non-resident heirs of said William Daniels to be and appear in our said Court at the next term thereof and show cause why the real estate of said dec'd. should not be reduced to assets to pay the debts outstanding against the same.

S. L. RUGG, Clk.

May 14th 1842. 1

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.

May 6th '42. 36

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street, and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. He has with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Receiver and Register's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

Notice to City Tax-payers.

THE Mayor and Messrs Ramsay and Shupe will meet at the City Recorder's office on Saturday the 30th day of July, inst., for the purpose of hearing and determining of all such objections as may be brought before them in relation to the assessment of the property in the City of Fort Wayne for the present year, and will take such measures for the redress of the same as may to them seem proper.

WM. LYTLE, Recorder.

July 15, 1842. 3

Land for Sale.

GREAT BARGAINS.

I HAVE for sale one thousand four hundred and sixty-four acres of choice Land in the County of Whitley, embracing all of Sections 6, and 31, and the Southeast Section 7, South-west quarter Section 26 in Township 30 North of Range 10 East. The land will be sold at a lower rate than any other ever offered in the country. JAMES COOK.

Goshen, In. July 7, 1842. 3

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The Sheriff will sell at public auction on the 15th day of August next, at the residence of Henry Rudisill in Allen County, a quantity of personal property, consisting of Household Furniture, a cutsaw, two Shingle Machines, one Durham Bull, the one half of the Patent right for the Spiral-vent Water Wheel, for Allen County, Ind., and some other personal property. Terms cash; sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. E. FLEMING,
Assignee of said Rudisill.

July 22, 1842. 4

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Allen Probate Court, I will offer at public sale on Saturday the 6th of August 1842, at the Court house door in the town of Huntington, Huntington County, Indiana, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: the North half of the South west quarter of Sec. 14, Town 29, Range 10, being Canal land lying in said county near Dickey's Lock on the Canal. Also the upper half of a Section of land reserved to Pthewea a Miami Indian, and by him conveyed to James Godfrey deed, lying on the Wabash river near the mouth of Rock Creek.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given if the purchaser gives approved security.

W. H. COMBS, Adm'r.
DAN. Godfrey, dec'd.

July 6, 1842. 2

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued from the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court in favor of Jesse Lee and Elizabeth Lee, and to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William A. Jackson, I have levied on the following property to wit: the West half of the S E qr. and the West half of the east half of the South east qr of Section 31 Township 31, North of Range 13 East containing 120 acres. I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for seven years to come, on Saturday the thirteenth day of Aug next at the Court House door in the town of Fort Wayne, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs and accruing costs, then I will offer at the same time and place the fee simple of said Lot to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of Wm. A. Jackson, to satisfy an execution in favor of Wm. Young.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 21, 1842. $1 93 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court to me directed against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of Charles W. Ewing, I have levied on the following property to wit: the west half SW qr. of Sec. 13, Town 32, N of Range 12 and W half N E qr of Sec 24 Town 32 Range 12. I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for seven years to come, on Saturday the 13th day of Aug., 1842, between the hours of ten a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day at the court house door in said town of Fort Wayne, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs, then I will offer the fee simple of the same time and place as the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of Chas. W. Ewing to satisfy an execution in favor of C. W. Hare.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 22, 1842. $1 93 4

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOLLENS into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.

pri 9th 1842. 47

PROCLAMATION.—The qualified voters of Allen County will meet at the usual places of holding elections in said County, on the 1st Monday in August next for the purpose of electing one Representative one Sheriff, one Coroner, one County Commissioner and three Trustees of the County Seminary.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

BLANK DEEDS,

For sale at this Office.

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.

MRS. PAUL,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P. having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

A CARD.

MILLINERY!

MISS ERWIN has recently opened a MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER'S SHOP at the house of CAPT. G. PARTHEAN, one door West of the Presbyterian Church. She is prepared to do all manner of work in her line of business with neatness and dispatch, and invites the patronage of a liberal public. Every effort will be used to give general satisfaction to all who may favor her with their custom.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49tf

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and gray cloths at the cheap store

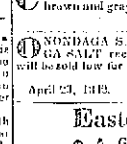
E. A. CAMPBELL.

ONONDAGA SALT—50 BBLS. ONONDAGA SALT received on commission, and will be sold low for cash, by

L. G. & R. P. JONES.

April 23, 1842. 45

Eastern Store.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the store of N. FARLAND. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock comprises a better assortment than can be found elsewhere.

R. DYKES.

April 16, 1842.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Fort Wayne city, In., on the first day of July 1842, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Richard Anderson
Geo Anthony
Charles elking & Co.
Mrs Anson or
Mrs Ramsey Blackmore

Eliza Arnold
Sigbird Anderson or
Alfred Patten
F S Avaline

B

John L Barry
Jesse Baxley
Thos Broom
Mrs Ann Bourh
James Bell
Franklin G. Baldwin
David Burr
Henry Bowser

Moses Barlow
Ransom E Bryard
Miss Eliza Butler
John Bain
James Ballow
Peter Bechar
Richard Baughn

C

Wm Clark 2
Wm Castleman
Danay Columbia
Miss Susan Clark
David Campbell
Sibyal Castorline
Colerick and Cassada
John Decker

Hugh W Campbell
Mrs Jane Clinger 2
Wm Crumley
Levi Chapman
C W Calhoun
Francis Compared
Clerk of Allen County

D

James Donoho
Joseph Doner
H T Dower 2
Mrs Margaret Dogherty
Rev Samuel Davis

Elizabeth Ewit

Charles Fish
Jay Fairfield
James W Fleming
Clark Fullerton

Elaira Dils
Thos Devault
Lewis B Davis
Wm Decker
Wm D'Neal

E

Joseph Eyanson

F

Moses Fairchild
Samuel Flutter
James Fletcher
Charles G French

G

Benj Gardiner
Madame Gibson
Martin Golden
J B Griffith 2
Henry Graham 2

Mathew Grigg
Joseph Grossmour
John Griffith
Wm E Gandy

H

Rev Clark 2
Wm Hill
O B Hurd
Caleb Hopkins
John P Hedges
Henry Hughs
Benj Hill

Elijah Hamond
Joseph Hill 2
Absalom Eigenberg
John D Reichelderfer
Jacob Marquardt
Gustaff Rumeke
Heinrich Von Behren
Paul Meyer
Adam Weigel
Robert Henry Venthor

Thos White
Wm Watson

GERMAN.

W F & St Miller
Peter Schweiger
Philip Brown
Peter Bonnor
Karel F Hartz
Lewis Rappert
Lewis Diehl
Heinr Franz Keyller
Elizabeth Maingar

J

David Lewis
Robert Leard

Lewis
James Leard
Lewis & Kimble
Joseph J Law
Chas Lawnaway

M

Rufus McDonald
Neriah McMichael
Patrick McAdams
Ezra May
John Wyatt
Frederick Alms
Andrew J Muckman
John McElroy

John Minihano
Malcom McHenry
Frederick Many
Lewis Minor
Francis Morrison
Asa Miller

N

Benj Nickerson
Wm Nicholess

John Nicodemus

O

Silas Oviatt

P

Mary Petterson
Reuben Powers
Nelson Parker
John Parker
Allen Pratt
John Peltier

Ephraim Pettit
K K Peck
Norish Pierce
Amaziah F Parker
T J Price
Isaac Percy

R

Cornelius Rosen
Isaac H Rose
Niel Ruthven
Moses Rutledge
Daniel Reed 2

Patrick Ryan
James A Reeves
Michael Rowe
Col Wm Reed
O Ross

S

John Stephenson
David W Smith
Charles Schwab
Jno Shoemaker
Patrick Sullivan
Laura Story

Robert Speer
Luther A Sanborn
Robert Stewart
Wm Shields
Francis Sweet

Peter Townsend
Wm Tow er
Wm Thorp

T

John B. Thompson
James Thompson

Peter Vanvechten 2

V

W

David or Christian
Welborn
Thos White
Wm Watson

Christopher Wall
Henry Wilson
Mrs Lucy L Wright
John Winton

GERMAN.

W F & St Miller
Peter Schweiger
Philip Brown
Peter Bonnor
Karel F Hartz
Lewis Rappert
Lewis Diehl
Heinr Franz Keyller
Elizabeth Maingar

Robert Henry Venthor

FRENCH

Nicola Elophe
Peter Bulucit
Bale Keller
Christian Muller

Isidore Pichon
Jean Pierre du Pont
Zephirin Pepin

S. NOEL, P. M.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are "advertised."

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's License for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into co-partnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. B. STEVENS

Feb. 10th 1842.

JAMES LORING HUBBELL,

ARTIST,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

DRIED FRUIT—25 Bushels Dried Apple for sale low, by R. W

Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.

SAMUEL HINTON.

May 23d 1841.

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Bull's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest size oysters.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make. 8

Fort Wayne, August 20th 1841.

THE

LADIES' COMPANION,

A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER, THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC.

TERMS—$3 A YEAR IN ADVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.

Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published monthly in the City of N. Y., and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity, endowed with a bounty not progressive in execution which proudly challenges criticism and with encouragings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular matter, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its acceptance in every particular, and filled with excellence in every page from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country and, and talented writers of which our country and our England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the soundest morality, and to offer no pledge to the people which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and the exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Mrs. C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Sabb Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Anne S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Mrs. E. R. Steele, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, Miss Mary Ann Brashman, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Cap) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud, Mrs. Emeline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbridge.

Professor J. R. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, S. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev. J. H. Church, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, Samuel Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry W. Herbert, Rufus Dawes, F. W. Thomas, W. Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent, Robert Hamilton, William B. Tappan, George P. Morris, C. F. Hansel, A. M. Mahin, Horatio Gates, John Neal, Seba Smith, Albert Pike, Isaac M'Lellan, Jr. Thomas Dunn English, Wm. G. Howard, John M'Cabe, Henry B. Hirst.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given birth to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of their country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been equally instrumental in advancing it, and among them will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of women to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will be perceived are of the most varied character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the story of real life and the romance—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the best artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scripture engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, is in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steel engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but so elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures: for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and as experienced and competent musical professors having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publicati in which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibilities; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enables the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine; the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, subserving every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the Ladies' Companion pre-eminent for its mind and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary articles—the quality an on in two—in the splendor of its plan embellishments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at ten dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars if current funds, in advance—post paid. The first number will be issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar bill and credit will be given for the full amount.

All letters and communications must be post paid or they are not taken from the post office.

Address WM. W. SNOWDEN, 109 Fulton Street N. Y.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorised to settle the affairs of the copartnership.

S. C. FREEMAN,
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

April 28, 1842. 44

1842. 1842.

Pratt & Brownlee,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &c.,

And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.

REFERENCES.

A. Rindge, Bernard Card, & Co, S. L. Guy, E. T. Perce. } New York.

Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co. Gelston & Evans, J. Nottingham, & Co. W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie. } Buffalo.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Booth, Sandusky City.
Molt & Co. Peckham, & Co. } Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Handay & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & E. P. Jones, Evans & Hill, } Fort Wayn
Peter Anderson, A. M. Higgin, Strong & Miller, } Logansport.

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to pay to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.

Maumee City, Ohio April 20th 1842. 43

St. Joseph Iron Works,

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY IN DIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of millwrights and others interested in their works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at as low prices.

The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.

Also—Rack Mills, Patash Kettles, &c.

Feb. 18, 1842. 6m

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnishes, during the coming spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $16 per hundred, or for single trees 18 3-4 cents; pear 50 cents per tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Wurth, who is authorized to contract for their delivery.

HAMPTON BROWNE

References { S. HANNA, T. W. SWEENY, DANIEL REID. } Wayne county, In., Jan. 1, 1842. 29

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N. J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring each in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been as severe apparently soon to deprive me of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced in a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JESUP PATTERSON,
Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane For sale by Evans & Hills.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most respected and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been beset nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! Wrieflicy this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubtless his humane feelings will sanction the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elexir* internally, and *Hosea's Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan. 26, 1841.*

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by Evans & Hill.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles*, without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof everywhere, in the seven where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*.

(externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head. Tightness of the chest, especially sucklidren, Foul ulcers of the legs, broken or fungus sores however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and rest by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.

New York. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by Evans & Hills.

JUSTICES' AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS

NEW STORE REMOVED.

THE Customers of E. A. Campbell, and the public generally, are notified that he has removed to the Store directly opposite Lillie's tavern, a few doors west of the Post Office

E. A. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1842. 42

Wm. A. Thomson,

NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Nails, Chains, &c., again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view to informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have heretofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, and General Hardware required in the western country.

Terms of sale—*for cash or produce.*

Buffalo, April 1, 1842. 42 6m

NEW YORK
AND
INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASHINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.

Feb 4, 1842. 32tf

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

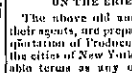
THIS house is now and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me.

LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

Storage & Forwarding At TOLEDO, Ohio.



PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES,

ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to conduct for the transportation of Produce and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as favorable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO

Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Power, "
Wilkie & Dygert, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Cracker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that power was given to man to avail.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Many disorders remain long after the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and are constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember the three—the side—and the bottom.

☞ Mr. Wm. Wilbur, of no. 1 Orchard street, between Madison and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Huron Township.*
THOMAS KINSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841 32tf

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him and advance the charges upon them, at the store house recently occupied by O. W. Jefferis. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.

SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.

Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842. 42

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at

MRS. PAUL'S.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49

ELEGANT FIRE BOARDS & TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, by

May 6, '42. 45tf LORING HUBBELL.

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Dec. 29, '41. 27tf

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vestsound pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? Answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to those facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere.

A lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her phrenological developements, which, considering that they botch-ered a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had won, and after a year's fruitless resort to unsoalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion glossy and of raven blackness. We are not nothing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its influence, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it bears the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test, that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by Evans & Hills.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hanna's block.

E. A. CAMPBELL.

December 1st, 1841.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 25, 1841. 5

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Beall's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & E. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French shape to brogans, and from the German boot to no. 12, at

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Fort Wayne Axe Factory

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Millsthem* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clother's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing in grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, done to order,

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

March 26, 1842. 39tf

1842. 1842.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (canal boats which were built the past season,) and connected with the facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per "Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, } Troy.
A. Von Iswagen, }
M. Kingman, & Co., } Buffalo.
Levi Tillotson,
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland,
Pleasharp & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Booth, Sandusky ity.
Molt & Co., Toledo,
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dunsmun & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Wheeler, Chicago,
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.

PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.

April 20th, 1842. 41

WANTED.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which good funds will paid at the highest market price on delivery, by

R. W. TAYLOR.

Moffat's Life Pills AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The render may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after much suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a membrane or bladder, in which the bile is secreted, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpore of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a muddy irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with a irritating matter, every appearance of the healthy action, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of ingestio obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as may be offered by the art of physic, in general, the prominent symptoms of gastric fever are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and causing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had restored sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the ingenuity of the most eminent of the day, prescribed by physicians, had utterly failed, to which cause they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy incredibly proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the eastern country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds, will never fail in every case to entirely eradicate the effects of mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic* and to *Inflamatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of it according to rule.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and solely VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony nor any other mineral substance in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines not only partially cleanse them, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhœa with all its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The secondary effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by that means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from it in a healthy, sustenance freely through the system, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing varieties of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, or thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind. Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness illtemper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the generally symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a salutary pressure, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which those complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and in others through solution of the morbid obstructions in the liver. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy in the worst cases of gravel. Also ordinary colds, by clearing from the linings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creaturesare dear.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slightcolds will occasion, which if not removed become hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and intolerable sore, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative action upon the glands that feed the skin; the most bid mire of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles—one remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this unenjoyable for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by Evans & Hills.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841. 7p.dy

Coopring! Coopring!!

THE subscriber is now doing the coopering burnes up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned: in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the brick school house, on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRUSWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16tf

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipt, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, observe, salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medicinal virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truly, though simple in its nature, and compounded with a enlightened economy, over all the pullings and festitious allurents with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a family possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not stand in need of recurring the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiar interest this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be when, as an external application, will prove powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating its cure, in cases of local inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Sore, Indolent, and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills came from the gurest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The cause of these pills originated from the circumstance of the stonishing found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been tried in vain. Early in the year 1832, the extractions combined with sarsa-parilla vegetable medicine imported from Dutch Guiana, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its generation. Their long established character for blood purifying and healing virtues, their detergents and cleansing qualities of their specific action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 75 pills, price 63 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas Office No. 1 Arcade Hall, Rochester.

J. M'Conard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, A ent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. P. do Huntington,
" " do Wabash.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medicinal prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which nearly sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.

Sold by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For ...e by Evans & Hills.

Northern & Canal Market.

EZEKIAH TOY informs the public that he has commenced the BUTCHERING business in the shop lately occupied by Vennada and Beeson, in Calhoun street, near the Canal bridge, where he will be happy at all times to supply the hungry with choice FRESH MEAT. He may also be found during market hours at his stall No 1, market house.

Fort Wayne May 28 1842. 3tw.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres cleared, 10 in Timothy

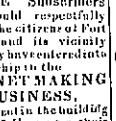
There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of

L. HUGHLAN QUINN.

Fort Wayne May 6th 1842. 45

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Basinger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

C. SMALLHOUSE
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 1y47.

ALCOHOL.—A large quantity of French and Pearl, BRANDY, Monongahela, Old Rye and Irish WHISKEY, Holland GIN, Battavian BITTERS, VINEGAR, &c., all of which now of